The Outlook

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NEW GERMAN CRIMES AT SEA

When the American people read the story of the German massacre of four hundred and eighty persons on the Irish mail boat and passenger steamer Leinster in the Irish Channel, they felt that righteous indignation which impelled President Wilson to denounce in his reply to Germany the "acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation" which mark the withdrawal of the German armies as well as the sinking at sea not only of passenger ships but of the very boats in which the passengers and crews were attempting to escape. This last is precisely what happened in the case of the Leinster. Many of those lost were women and children; there is no evidence whatever that the Leinster was anything but a non-combatant passenger vessel. Not even Germany's misrepresentation of international law could excuse the act of firing a torpedo into this ship, while the atrocity of bombarding boats which were being launched in a heavy sea or were already afloat containing helpless passengers is beyond conception, and is, if possible, more barbarous than Germany's bombing of plainly marked hospitals and her sinking of hospital and relief ships.

The same comment is true of the destruction of the Japanese liner Hirano Maru. In this loss some three hundred persons were killed, including a large proportion of women and children. The cable account from London immediately after the disaster stated that only twenty-eight persons survived, and added: "The vessel sank almost immediately, leaving hundreds struggling vainly for their lives in the water." It is true also of the firing upon our warship Ticonderoga after a flag of truce had been displayed, and of the firing at an open boat and turning adrift of a raft in the open sea; one account says that the submarine tried to pull under a boat of the Ticonderoga which was tied to it, and only the breaking of the rope saved the crew; murder was meant, and murder it was.

We Americans can turn from these sickening massacres with pride as well as grief to our own loss at sea, when some three hundred and seventy-five American soldiers died bravely and with fortitude on the transport Otranto, sunk in collision with the British steamship Kashmir off the Irish coast. There was no panic aboard; one English correspondent says that the American soldiers, many of whom were on their first sea trip, lived up to the finest traditions of the sea; they lined up on the ship's decks and obeyed orders with perfect discipline. This is one of those war disasters which are inseparable from the dangers involved in transporting enormous armies great distances by sea. Weather conditions were in large part responsible. It remains true, despite this and other losses, that we have now transported almost, if not quite, two million soldiers to Europe with a percentage of loss, whether by the enemy or by the ordinary perils of the sea, that is almost negligible when it is considered with reference to the superb success of American and British effort in dealing with the transportation problem.

A notable address was made by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, at a dinner given by the Pilgrim Society in New York City last week. Sir Eric made definite statements as to the naval activities of Great Britain and the United States, paid an eloquent tribute to the work of our Navy Department in its "colossal task of creating a magnificent navy out of a population largely engaged in pursuits unconnected with the sea," declared that the destruction by "that under-water pest," the submarine, is lower to-day than it ever has been since early in 1916, and, with the full concurrence of Secretary Daniels, pointed out that "there is no greater service that can be rendered by the civilians of the United States to-day, charged with that privilege and duty, than to expedite the output of destroyers and anti-submarine craft and appliances of every description."

HAMMERING THE HUN AS HE RETREATS

Naturally public attention in the week ending October 15 has been pre-eminently occupied with the notes which have passed between President Wilson and the German Government. But the military situation is a part, and a most important part, of Germany's attempt to negotiate for an armistice. The vital purpose of the repeated attacks and victories of the Allies is not so much to drive the Germans back as to inflict damage upon them while they are retiring. The immediate desire of Germany's generals is undoubtedly to get out of their former positions and back to some selected line (whether that line be that of the Meuse or the Moselle, or any other) with the least possible damage, and thus to escape what happened to them in their retreats from the Marne salient and the St. Mihiel salient. Military opinion holds that the diplomatic effort of the Germans aimed to secure through an armistice the acquiescence of the Allies to their withdrawal in safety with vast quantities of ordnance, munitions, and supplies. In other words, they offered as a concession and as a step toward peace to do precisely what they wished to do. Nominally, of course, the withdrawal talked of was to German territory; but, once established in a strong line on Belgian soil, nothing could be simpler or easier than for German perfidy to fabricate an excuse for staying there. Fortunately the sentiment of the whole Allied world has answered the treacherous request for an armistice with a resolve to accept nothing but unconditional surrender.

The deep salients driven by British, French, and Americans in the German western line had already made retiral of the German armies on a large scale imperative. The week of October 8–15 was a harvest time. It recorded the occupation of Cambrai, La Fère, Laon, and Roulers, while Courtrai, as we write, is in danger of falling and Douai is, in part at least, already occupied by the Allies; if minor towns were to be included, the list would be a long one. Lille itself may at any time be occupied by the Allies.

The latest blow was that in which British, French, and Belgian forces united in Flanders on October 14. This was largely in the nature of a surprise. It was eminently successful, for the first day's operations resulted in a gain of five miles and in the capture of thousands of prisoners, while the occupation of Roulers and the threat to Courtrai, as above noted, were the result of this operation. Another threat of the drive, namely, that to the places on the Belgian coast held by Germans, is obvious. It is currently reported that Germany has entirely abandoned the use of Ostend and Zeebrugge as naval bases, and complete withdrawal from this part of the coast is probable.

In the east, the occupation of Nish by the Allies cuts the railway from Belgrade to Sofia and permanently puts the famous Berlin-to-Bagdad-by-rail boast out of existence. Less sensational, but also less expected, was the occupation by Italian troops of Elbasan, in Albania, which preceded the capture of Nish by some days. The advance from Elbasan will aid the occupation of Durazzo, recently attacked so brilliantly by Allied warships.

The present military situation is a marvelous contrast from that of three months ago. The obvious conclusion is a justification of the belief expressed in these columns long ago that Germany made her tremendous effort in the spring in the full knowledge that if she could not then inflict decisive defeat on

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the Allies she would lose the advantage of the offensive and would be forced to fight a defensive and retreating war.

With her own lines broken and despondent, with her people worn out and disheartened, Germany now faces, if military and political indications are not altogether misleading, the necessity of genuine acknowledgment of defeat and submission to terms imposed upon her.

THE LIBERTY LOAN: WHAT THE DOLLARS WILL DO

At this writing, October 15, the campaign for the Fourth Liberty Loan is still in progress, but it will have been concluded on Saturday, the 19th, before this issue of The Outlook reaches many of its readers. There can be no doubt that it will be fully subscribed. The overwhelming determination of the country to accept no peace offer from Germany which is not based on unconditional surrender is an assurance that it is equally determined to provide whatever is necessary in the way of funds. A subscriber in Washington has written to The Outlook asking us to tell our readers how the Liberty Dollars are spent. We presented this inquiry to the Liberty Loan Committee of New York, who have given us the following interesting reply:

"There are so many thousands of ways in which dollars are spent in buying material that to show just what part of each dollar goes into the different channels would be a monumental labor in tiny fractions.

"A better idea can be obtained as to just where the money goes by considering the disposition of a larger unit of, say, $5,000. This gives a latitude sufficient to include many items and the uses therefor, and conveys an excellent idea of how a Liberty Loan dollar is disbursed for the winning of the war.

"Using the $5,000 bond as a basis, it is possible to accomplish the following: Pay the expenses of drafting one thousand men, or sustain twelve soldiers one year, or provide full personal equipment for eighteen soldiers, or provide full service equipment for seven soldiers, or transport forty-two men to France, or meet the average cost for slightly over ten men in the Army for a year, or provide the overseas clothing equipment for fifty men, or provide the fighting equipment such as rifle, bayonet, cartridges, etc., for about seventy-five men, or provide forty automatic light rifles (small Browning machine guns).

"It will provide one hundred thousand rifle cartridges, or ten thousand hand grenades, or buy twenty-five cavalry horses, or provide the equipment for about fifty cavalry horses. About five field kitchens can be bought for $5,000, or three anti-tank guns.

"The tremendous costs of the larger artillery and units of Army and Navy require in some instances a good many times the amount mentioned. For instance, the large long-range, heavy artillery runs up to $250,000 per piece in some cases. But the $5,000 will buy five loaded 16-inch shells, or about four hundred three-inch high-explosive shells, or five of the smaller wireless outfits, or a Liberty truck motor.

"As against the larger costs of the war, however, the $5,000 will not go far, as a short ten-minute barrage has been known to cost over a half-million dollars. Furthermore, the $5,000 maintains the whole war cost of the country for just exactly ten seconds."

The deduction to be drawn is plain. Every dollar helps to win the war. Liberty Loan subscriptions, big and little, are the way in which those at home can do their part to bring about Germany's defeat, and until that defeat is an accomplished fact this fight by lending must be pushed to the uttermost.

THE LIBERTY LOAN: ITS PERMANENT VALUE

It would be a mistake to get the impression from the foregoing account of the war value of the Liberty Dollar that those dollars are merely consumed in the fire and smoke of war. Indeed, the war itself is not destructive, for if our victory in Europe establishes human freedom and democracy the dollars that are instantaneously consumed in gunfire are as constructive as the dollars spent for red-hot fires that make the steel for our great buildings and our railways.

But it is often forgotten that a large part of the Liberty Dollars are spent, not for explosives, but for permanent and productive property. Mr. Price in a recent article in these pages gave, for instance, the figures of the Shipping Board, which show that on August 1, 1919, we shall have over two billion dollars' worth of new steel, wood, and concrete ships, shipyards, manufacturing plants, and housing connected with their construction. Some of our Liberty Dollars go into this splendid property. We have so far loaned to our Allies about ten billion dollars. These loans will be used by them partly for feeding and saving the lives of civilians and partly for the reconstruction of devastated territory. Our Liberty Dollars that go into these loans are thus put into the most sublime constructive use. Best of all, there is a contribution to the spiritual forces of the war which our Liberty Dollars make. Thousands of letters from our soldiers on the other side of the Atlantic reveal this resurrectional spiritual force, but in no letter that we have happened to see does it show more than in the following. It is a genuine letter, written without any idea of publication, but we print it, despite the fact that the writer (if he ever discovers it) may protest, because it displays that combination of the earthly and the heavenly which is the unique characteristic of the American soldier in this war. The "Wallie" referred to in the letter is "Bill's" cousin. Wallie was killed last March on the western front in a combat with four German biplanes:

My Dear Mother: France, August 13, 1918.

Day after to-morrow will be dear Betsy's birthday, and I am afraid I won't be able to send her anything, as I hope to be in the biggest battle in the history of the war, which ought to commence about the date of her birthday, but I don't really know a thing about it. I finally arrived at the replacement camp and they offered me a wonderful job as town mayor of a certain fairly good-sized town. I thought of the shells and the gas and all the other pleasant things of modern warfare, and I immediately accepted. But I had held down the job for a day when that damn conscience of mine began to speak. I thought of some men I knew who had deliberately sought out soft jobs far from the battle-line, and I also thought that you would and father would much rather have me strafing the Boche in the way I am accustomed to than trying to camouflage myself behind the lines. So I went to the adjutant of the joint I was stationed at, and now I am on my way to my division, the grandest fighting division of all the armies of the world. If anything should happen to me, Betsy will take care of my valuable effects, which are stored at the University Union in Paris. No matter what happens to me, I have the satisfaction of knowing that I will see you sooner or later, and if it is my turn to go into that wonderful new world dear old Wallie will be standing there with his hand stretched out and a cheery, "Well, Bill, how's everything?"

I haven't heard from you for a long time, but I know everything is O. K. All the love in the world goes with this. Much love from BILL.

The greatest contribution which our Liberty Dollars have made has been in sustaining this kind of spirit in our boys at the front.

A DEVASTATING FIRE

It is a startling if not a unique experience for a large and prosperous city like Duluth, in Minnesota, to be fighting a forest fire in its very outskirts. For a day or two recently the cities of Duluth and Superior were in serious danger. They were the scenes also of such incidents as a dash by automobile to rescue two hundred patients from a sanitarium which was partly destroyed.

The fires, which were checked not far from Duluth, had devastated wide sections of timberland in Minnesota and northern Wisconsin. The loss of life was appalling. One report puts it at one thousand; others at from three hundred to five hundred. Not since 1910 and 1916 have there been forest fires which in any way compared with this. The pitiful story is told of vast districts which have now nothing but fire-stricken, desolate areas, with charred ruins of abandoned towns. Forest rangers gave warning and were aided in their fight against the fire by thousands of farmers and workmen. Every able-bodied man in Duluth, for instance, was sent out to fight fire. The relief work had an enormous task in caring for twelve thousand or more refugees, who were quartered in hospitals, churches, armories, and schools. The cause of the fire is not definitely known. One

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unconfirmed report was that the fire was the work of enemy incendiaries.

One result of the calamity may be, and certainly should be, to strengthen the force of our forest guards. No body of workers is more efficient and more energetic than these advance battalions of our Forestry Bureau, but even their vigilance and endurance is insufficient when fire once gains serious headway. The service is admirable, but it unquestionably should be enlarged. As a mere matter of business importance, apart from the far more serious danger to life, it may be noted that Governmental authority stated that in 1910 the loss of lumber destroyed by fire reached $175,000,000. What it may be in the present case there are as yet no adequate means of judging.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC

The Spanish influenza last week showed signs of abatement in the East, but new cases are on the increase in the South and West. The ravages of the disease have convinced the authorities in many communities of the advisability of closing places where people are apt to gather closely—movie shows, dance and lecture halls, theaters, schools, churches, etc. At the Capitol in Washington the galleries of the House and Senate have been closed. Even outdoor meetings have been suspended in many cities, and open summer street cars are being used. People are being advised not to congregate even in small groups.

So far New York City has suffered less proportionately than have other Eastern cities. For better organization in the fight against the spread of the epidemic the city has been divided into districts. There will be an effort to provide a place where cooking can be done in those districts in which there may be found people unable to care for themselves in connection with supplying food; for instance, a case was reported on October 14 in which the father of the family was lying dead of pneumonia in one room, the mother was dying in an adjoining room, and their five small children were huddled in the kitchen—ill, cold, and hungry. The Health Commissioner took commendable action with regard to the distribution of groups in the metropolis. He ordered the opening and closing of various types of industrial and business concerns to take place at different hours—for instance, all office workers were directed to reach their offices at 8:30 A.M. and leave at 4:30 P.M.—so as more evenly to distribute the multitudes on their way to and from work. The effect of this order, not only as a disease preventive, but also as easing the problem of congestion, is so evident that many New Yorkers will be sorry to return to the go-as-you-please rule.

As might be expected, those immense centers of gathering, the Army camps, have been special fields for the propagation of the disease, and the death list in them is appalling. The epidemic now appears to be at its height in the camps of the Middle West. The disease has also put a large percentage of shipyard workers and coal-miners on the ineffective list, and is thus seriously interfering with the rapid construction of ships and the rapid mining of coal, both being vitally necessary at this time.

We find a welcome report in the New York "World" that Dr. William J. Mayo, the celebrated authority, has perfected a serum treatment which, at his institute at Rochester, Minnesota, has so far prevented the development of any case of pneumonia following the influenza attacks.

PUTTING THE SUN TO WORK

The preservation of fruits and vegetables is becoming an increasingly absorbing and useful occupation. Indeed, it would seem as if interest in it increased proportionately with the interest in war gardens. This year, it is said, no less than one billion five hundred million quarts in tin and glass of canned stuff have been put up. The drying of garden products will also greatly increase the food stored away for next winter's use.

So says Charles Lathrop Pack, President of the National War Garden Commission, in "American Forestry." As to drying, he tells us that even the Egyptians knew about the process, as the stores of dehydrated vegetables and fruits found in their temples testify. Mr. Pack proceeds:

> Our old friend Joseph, the first food administrator of whom we have any record, got his job from his big idea of having Pharaoh corner all the grain in the year of a big yield and dehydrate enough of it to keep the nation going through years of scarcity. The rest of us can do as well as he did, for the only intelligent co-operation he could get was that of Old Sol, who is working just as well now as he did then.

Food drying is thus no new fad. It appeals to the American people. The method is simple; indeed, there are three methods. The common method (one might call it the Egyptian method) is to place slices of fruits or vegetables on muslin lengths and expose them to the sun; drying by artificial heat is done in an oven or on top of a stove (the trays being suspended over the stove) or in any specially built dryer; drying by air blast includes the use of an electric fan, which is put close to one end of stacked trays on which sliced vegetables and fruits have been placed. The food prepared by any one of these methods is cheap, palatable, and wholesome.

But the main reason why drying has become popular, we think, is because it is more economical than canning. Home drying is economical, but community drying is far more so; the farmers bring their surplus to a central plant to be dried, and pay a small sum for the service or leave a small percentage of their products. To return to Mr. Pack's article, any one, he prophesies, who can establish a central dehydrating plant in a community where there may be a total of several hundred or a thousand acres in gardens will materially lower the cost of living in that community. We learn that Buffalo has taken the lead in establishing a community drying kitchen. Its record has given the whole city an object-lesson in food conservation. The kitchen dries on shares for farmers and others. The output has been principally onions, potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbage, celery, and soup mixture. For the last named, a quarter-pound package, that sells for twenty-five cents, makes two gallons of soup; there is also a package selling for fifteen cents, enough for one gallon. What we need, therefore, are central drying plants throughout the country.

Another evident saving is that in transportation. A pound of dried cabbage equals twenty pounds of the fresh article. Nearly twenty million dollars, it is claimed, might be saved in transportation each year if we had a more universal application of dehydration, so much does water in food products add to the extra weight. Again, dehydrated vegetables save the transportation of the waste which forms a large part of our garbage. Furthermore, dehydrated vegetables save tin, as they can be put up in paper containers.

Finally, the value of dried vegetables is seen in their keeping qualities. Dehydration does not harm the cell structure, and water restores the dried vegetables to their original color and bulk. Some of this food, kept from the time of the Boer War, says Mr. Pack, was recently opened and was found to be as palatable and nutritious as the day it was put up. Mr. John Hays Hammond, who lived long in South Africa, is authority for the statement that the British soldiers could not tell it, cooked, from the food to which they had been accustomed. Doubtless because of this success, the British War Office has purchased large quantities of dried food during the present war for its soldiers in France and Syria. General Haig and General Allenby are using this food for their forces. Our own War Department has now followed suit and has already shipped an immense amount of dried food abroad. The taste thus acquired by the soldiers for it should cause a large demand for it after the war.

THE FIRST NATIONAL PARK IN THE EAST

We have National Forests and National Parks. In the eastern part of the United States we have few National Forests and have had no National Parks. Now, however, there is to be one, we are glad to announce, and the name Lafayette has been chosen for it—a name which has become the symbol of the friendship between France and America.

The relation between France and our continent goes back to the first settlement on the shores of the north country, called Acadia (from the Indian word *akade*—abundance), long before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. Acadia was established by the Sieur de Monts in 1604 under viceregal powers given to him in a nobly worded commission, the original of which is still extant, by Henry IV. In 1613 it was the site of the first French

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missionary settlement made in America. Later by royal grant it became the possession of Antoine Cadillac.

Much of the old French Acadia is now Nova Scotia, but a part lies within the bounds of Maine, which did not become a State until 1820. Before then it was part of the Province, and then of the Commonwealth, of Massachusetts. Moved by gratitude for the assistance France had rendered to the United States in the then very recent war for independence, and also by letters they had brought from Lafayette, Massachusetts gave a portion of it—namely, the eastern half of Mount Desert Island—to Cadillac's granddaughter and her husband, French refugees. From this grant it is that the title to the lands, first created a National Monument and now a National Park, proceeds.

The park is both a seacoast and a mountain park. It embraces the only mountains on our east coast that come down to meet the sea. Two of these already bear French names, Cadillac and Champlain. Cadillac is the highest on Mount Desert Island, and of course commemorates Antoine Cadillac, who, in addition to being a great landowner in the New World, spent some time in Acadia as a captain in the French army; later he was the founder of Detroit, and still later Governor of Louisiana. Champlain Mountain commemorates Samuel de Champlain, the French explorer and colonizer, the discoverer of Mount Desert Island, the founder of Quebec, and perhaps the most prominent figure in the history of New France.

HOPE FOR THE FRENCH FARMER

The French Parliament has passed a law, known as the Compère-Morel Act, which should be of value in the reintegration of the soil now available in consequence of the German retiral.

Most French farmers, whether proprietors or *métayers* (lessee farmers who hold land yielding to the proprietor a percentage of the produce), are unable to meet the expense of bringing the soil back again into condition. Accordingly the Government, by the Compère-Morel Act, has applied $20,000,000 to that purpose. If the land seems wholly ruined, the farmer may obtain up to 1,000 francs a *hectare* (about $75 an acre); if partially ruined, up to 250 francs a *hectare*. To do this he must apply to the nearest Mayor or Prefect, and only on his voucher for the farmer's reliability will the Minister of Agriculture consider the case.

But suppose the land lies idle and no reliable person or group of persons wishes to take it over. Then the Government may appoint certain men of its own choice to farm it.

Americans have a special interest in this new law, for to provide cereals and vegetables directly to our soldiers the American Army has leased the first of the farms it proposes to operate. This particular farm is at Villeneuve-la-Hurée; it comprises some two hundred and fifty acres, and will be used for potatoes and cabbages. An American officer will be in charge. The labor will be that of refugees, who will be paid by the resources at the Army's command. Five francs a day is the wage generally given to men farm laborers in this vicinity, and three francs to women, though in the harvesting season wages sometimes run up as high as twelve francs a day. Where Boche prisoners are used for farm labor, the proprietor is made responsible for their feeding and guarding, but he pays them no wage.

The American Army was led to take hold of this experiment in agriculture by the success of an adjoining farm at Villeneuve, one of those used by the American Committee for Devastated France in its agricultural work operating on thousands of acres. At the Army's request the Committee arranged with the Government agricultural officers that our Army might requisition farms if in the war zone, or lease them if in the interior.

As it happens, this American Committee is the first organization to place a claim for the cultivation of abandoned lands under the Compère-Morel Act.

The Outlook has already called attention to the Committee's admirable work both in reclaiming farm land in the Aisne district and in the care for the little children and the old men and women there. This region was assigned to the Committee by General Pétain. The Committee's work is now, of course, more pressing than ever, for the valley has been doubly devastated. From the Minister of Agriculture the Committee has obtained tractors, and is replowing some seven thousand acres; it is also replacing farm implements, providing live stock, establishing dairies, dispensaries for the sick children, and training schools.

The American office of the Committee is situated at 16 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. This excellent work needs funds.

PATRIOTISM IN EDUCATION

During the past summer the National Security League has brought the various gatherings of school-teachers which occur at that season face to face with eminent speakers and teachers suitably qualified to explain the meaning of the war. Well-known instructors were asked if they would not give a month from their summer vacations to go from school to school without other compensation than that of remuneration for their personal expenses. The response was gratifying. The speakers conducted a worth-while propaganda in the interests of National unity and preparedness, facing their audiences in no less than forty-three States.

Special literature, to be used in a one-week, two-week, or in a six-week course in the summer schools, was sent free to some three hundred thousand teachers. Dr. McElroy, the educational director of the League, plans to follow this work in the summer schools by a similar endeavor in the teachers' institutes held throughout the country at various periods of the year. In this way he hopes to reach within twelve months a majority of the rural teachers in America. The rural schools, in which fifty-four per cent of our children are taught, certainly present a peculiar problem. As Dr. McElroy says, "The world can never be made safe for an ignorant and an inefficient democracy."

And yet we have an incredibly high percentage of adult illiteracy, and, what is more, a lack of understanding of the real meaning of our Nation and of the principles underlying our Government, menacing alike our National unity and our National safety. At the National Security League's meeting recently in Carnegie Hall, New York City, this Americanization feature was specially emphasized by Mr. Arthur Somers, President of the New York City Board of Education. As he said, we should consider not only the immigrant as needing Americanization, but many an American-born person also. Courses in citizenship teaching were recommended at the meeting, as was the very debatable proposal of the abolishment of teaching any other language than English in our public schools.

In this connection Dr. George Strayer, of the Teachers College at Columbia University, called attention to the varying efforts of the different States for the children at schools within those States. As long as a single State in the Union, he justly declared, fails to provide itself with the means of attaining certain uniform, Nation-wide standards of health, intelligence, citizenship, and character, our National life and unity are imperiled.

THE WAR CAMP COMMUNITY SERVICE

An important new feature of the War and Navy Departments is their training camp work. In April, 1917, they established Commissions on Training Camp Activities, under the leadership of Raymond Fosdick. The following organizations are working for the soldiers and sailors under the Commissions' supervision:

The Young Men's Christian Association.
The Young Women's Christian Association.
The Salvation Army.
The National Catholic War Council.
The Jewish Welfare Board.
The American Library Association.
The War Camp Community Service.

The last-named activity arose in this way. Both the Army and Navy Commissions wanted special work done in the communities outside and adjoining the army camps and naval training stations. Therefore early in May, 1917, the Commissions called on the Playground and Recreation Association of America to carry on their endeavors in the communities adjoining

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Knott in the Dallas News

WELL, LOOK WHO'S HERE!

THE KAISER'S ATTEMPTED TRANSFORMATION

Kirby in the New York World

"FAREWELL! A LONG FAREWELL, TO ALL MY GREATNESS!"
(—*King Henry VIII*)

THE KAISER'S VAULTING AMBITION O'ERLEAPED ITSELF

From London Opinion

THE COOK SHORTAGE

"I grieve to see that you have given up temperance work lately, Mrs. Smythe."

"Well, you see, Mr. Spire, our new cook drinks, and we're afraid she may be a little touchy about it."

From the Sketch (London)

HIS GAYETY ACCOUNTED FOR

The Mistress: "My husband is happy this morning—he went off whistling!"

The Cook: "I did it! By mistake, I cooked the bird-seed instead of the cereal for his breakfast!"

Jack Collins in the New York Evening Telegram

"Say, when you finish with that shoe would you mind reblocking my hat?"

GETTING THE AUTUMN SHAPE

From Nebelspalter, Zurich (Switzerland)

"What on earth are you doing?"

"Oh, I am just refreshing my mind by looking up the various Government circulars I have received about paper economy."

GOVERNMENT PREACHING AND PRACTICE

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the camps and training stations under the official name of War Camp Community Service, organizing social and recreational resources in such a way as to be of the greatest possible value to the officers and soldiers in the camps.

The War Camp Community Service now correlates all the activities undertaken in some six hundred communities for the care and comfort of the uniformed forces on leave there. Military and naval policy permits the enlisted men to leave their quarters now and then in order to relax from the rigors of the routine, technique, and discipline of camps and training stations. Such a policy, of course, recognizes the special desirability of allowing the relatives and friends of the enlisted men to visit them if adequate facilities are available in near-camp communities.

In leaving his quarters the enlisted man seeks contact with the friendly side of life. Sometimes his visits to the town are a liability in his training. Sometimes they are an asset. They are a liability when the man succumbs to low-grade entertainments and to vice—and these lost no time in gaining a foothold in the communities adjoining the camps.

The enlisted man on leave in some strange place is cut off from family life. This is just where the War Camp Community Service, which has helped that town to be clean, helps the man. It establishes centers in each community calculated to furnish the best environment and puts the man in touch with them. The result, as shown in most cases, is that the man finds conditions as nearly normal as those to which he was accustomed before he went into the service, and in some cases a good deal better. The man in uniform is given a chance to meet desirable people (especially desirable women and girls), that he may not have to depend in his hours of recreation on those of an undesirable character. He is given a chance to become acquainted with professional and business men, to visit their homes, to be with little children.

The War Camp Community Service was a needed service, especially when we recall the fact that some little towns saw their transient populations increase as much as a thousand per cent overnight. There is a consequent feeling of gratitude on the part of many men whenever they catch sight of the Red Circle, the insignia of the War Camp Community Service. The Red Circle is taking its place in general popular esteem beside the better-known Red Cross and Red Triangle.

SHALL WE HAVE A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS?

ON another page Speaker Clark, of the House of Representatives, presents the arguments for the election of a Democratic Congressional majority in November.

The article deserves reading for more than one reason. Champ Clark's personality is a peculiarly interesting one. He was born in Kentucky sixty-eight years ago, is a lawyer, has been a college president, and has been active in politics for forty years. In the Democratic Convention of 1912 he came very near receiving the nomination which was afterwards conferred upon President Wilson, and if the majority, instead of the two-thirds rule, had applied, would have been the nominee. As Speaker of the House of Representatives he holds an office which, until the war powers of the Executive dwarfed those of Congress, was generally regarded as second in political power only to that of the President of the United States.

The representative of The Outlook who visited Speaker Clark for the purpose of requesting him on our behalf to write the article on the coming Congressional election thus describes the interview:

> The Speaker's room, aside from the assembly chambers of the two houses, is the largest in the Capitol. There I found Mr. Clark alone, just before noon, sunk in a huge chair, perusing the latest issues of what appeared to be Missouri country papers. The enormous low windows, looking on the broad Capitol grounds, let in a flood of sunlight, and I seemed many miles from the center of activity, and as though transported back eighty years to the epoch of Clay and Calhoun. The personality of the Speaker, with its slow ease, helped to heighten this illusion. His drawling use of homely expressions took me back to the Middle Western country on the borders of the old South. Here was no clamor of debate, no sense of intrigue, and if the colloquialisms of the stump orator reverberated through the spacious old room they seemed as if coming from a bygone epoch. Altogether I felt as if I were talking to one accustomed to power and with a flowing perspective in its handling.

Speaker Clark's official position, his character, and his achievements entitle his article to the most careful and respectful consideration. He points out that we do not have a responsible parliamentary Government like that of Great Britain. In Great Britain, if the people are opposed to the policy of a Prime Minister, they can in a few weeks' time turn him out of office and put in an executive who will carry out the popular policy.

Speaker Clark argues that, since we have no such system, since our Executive holds office for a fixed term, it is wise to have the President, the Senate, and the House all of one party, in order that the party in power may pursue a consistent course of action and may be held completely responsible for that course. Since the President is a Democrat and the Senate is Democratic, Mr. Clark believes that the House should also have a substantial Democratic majority.

We agree with Speaker Clark's statement of fact, but not with his conclusion. For the very reason that under our Constitution the President is not responsible to the popular will, and is answerable only to the moral suasion of public opinion, we think that in a time of National crisis like the present the party in opposition should be in the majority, either in the House or the Senate, in order to exert legally upon the Executive that control which can otherwise be brought to bear only by moral suasion.

The country is against a negotiated peace. It is for a dictated peace. It is against having Germany sit at the peace table. There are indications that the President deems it wise that Germany should have a seat at the peace table and a share in the negotiations. We believe that it will not be an unwholesome thing for the country and for the cause of Allied liberty if the result of the elections in November indicates to the President that there is a strong body of public opinion which wishes to register itself, in the only political way it can under our system of government, against any peace without victory and any association with Germany in a peace conference or in a League of Nations until Germany over a period of years has clearly demonstrated a spirit of reparation, reform, and democratic liberty.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Last week, in commenting upon the President's reply of October 8 to the German overtures for peace, we said:

> If the German Chancellor should respond to the President's request by saying, "I represent all the people of Germany, civilian and military," what will the President do then?

The expected happened. The German Chancellor, Maximilian of Baden, answered, saying that he spoke "in the name of the German Government and of the German people." His reply was published on Sunday, October 13, and for two days the result was great confusion. In every city, village, and hamlet of the United States people began to ask these questions: Is there to be an armistice, or not? Will the Prussians unconditionally surrender, or not? Shall Alsace-Lorraine, which rightfully belongs to France, be returned to her, or not? Is reparation to be made to Belgium and Serbia, or not? Is Germany to get back her colonies in Africa, thus continuing one of the worst features of Prussian imperialism, or not? Are the Prussian militarists to be granted a period of rest and recuperation, in which they can make their plans for another world war, or not?

David Lawrence, of the staff of the New York "Evening Post," one of the most brilliant and able of newspaper correspondents at Washington, is generally believed to have a closer touch with the President and a clearer knowledge of his opinions and sentiments than any other press representative. While the country was questioning the effect of the President's first

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reply to the German Chancellor, Mr. Lawrence, in a despatch to his paper which bore all the earmarks of the utterance of an authorized spokesman, asserted that the parley with Maximilian was entered into because "the President is for a healing peace." Men of all ranks and of all parties began to wonder whether the President still wanted "peace without victory." But an outburst of public opinion, both in private conversation and in the daily press, during Sunday and Monday, October 13 and 14, clearly showed that the American people, without distinction of party, cannot tolerate the idea of a negotiated peace, a kind of peace which would relieve Germany of the just consequences of her criminal and awful course during the past four years.

The President responded at once to this unmistakable manifestation of public sentiment, and on Tuesday morning, October 15, his second reply to the German Government was published. In this reply, quite different in tone, character, and decision from his note of the previous week, he declines to consider an armistice "so long as the armed forces of Germany continue the illegal and inhumane practices which they persist in." He also says that "it must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the Government of the United States and the Allied governments, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the Allies in the field." And he adds, with memorable emphasis:

> At the very time that the German Government approaches the Government of the United States with proposals of peace its submarines are engaged in sinking passenger ships at sea, and not the ships alone, but the very boats in which their passengers and crews seek to make their way to safety, and in their present enforced withdrawal from Flanders and France the German armies are pursuing a course of wanton destruction which has always been regarded as in direct violation of the rules and practices of civilized warfare. Cities and villages, if not destroyed, are being stripped of all they contain not only, but often of their very inhabitants. The nations associated against Germany cannot be expected to agree to a cessation of arms while acts of inhumanity, spoliation, and desolation are being continued which they justly look upon with horror and with burning hearts.

He finally appeals again to the German people to arise and to abolish the military despotism which now controls Germany, and of which the Hohenzollerns are the head, and declares that no peace can be consented to until this matter is settled.

This second reply of the President's has been received everywhere throughout the United States with a sigh of relief and exclamations of satisfaction. The episode which at first seemed threatening and dispiriting has come to a triumphant conclusion, for it has done more than any other one event since the American people entered upon the war to crystallize and formulate their sentiments and determination about the struggle in which they are engaged. It must be clear now to the President that the American people will accept no peace unless it is based upon military victory and dictated terms.

JUSTICE TO GERMANY

The fundamental vice of Germany which has brought this tragedy upon the world is the fact that she recognizes no divine laws, nothing superior to her own self-will, no sovereignty to which she should be loyal. The only law she knows is the law which the state enacts. She does not even recognize laws which the different states unite to enact, although she has united with them in the enactment.

But there are divine laws to which nations are subject. Might does not make the supreme right. The possession of power does not make the possessor free from his obligation to use his power in obedience to the divine law. The day is not far distant when the Allies will have the power to do with Germany what they will. When that day arrives, how ought they to deal with her? "What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" What the King of Nations will require of us is that we deal justly with Germany.

What is justice?

A classical definition is that furnished by the Institutes of Justinian nearly two thousand years ago: "A constant and perpetual will to render to each one his own right." France and Belgium have a clear right to reparation for the injury inflicted upon them in violation of law and of Germany's express agreement, and to protection against any repetition of such wrongs in the future. It is just to require Germany to furnish this reparation and this protection.

In June, 1914, the Austrian Crown Prince was assassinated by a Serbian. Austria charged the Serbian Government officials with being accessory to the crime. Serbia denied the charge and proposed to leave the question to judicial trial by the Court at The Hague. If there ever was a case for independent and impartial investigation by a judicial body, it was this case. Austria refused and Germany sanctioned, if she did not inspire, the refusal. Russia came to the defense of Serbia; Germany attacked not Russia but France. She had no cause of complaint against France except her guess that France would come to the aid of Russia. In her attack against France she invaded Belgium, whose neutrality she had herself guaranteed. In this invasion she frankly acknowledged herself at fault in the following declaration of her Prime Minister:

> Gentlemen, we are confronted by a necessity, and necessity knows no law. Our troops have occupied Luxemburg, and have perhaps already entered Belgium. Gentlemen, this is contrary to international law. The French Government, it is true, declared to Brussels that it would respect the neutrality of Belgium so long as the enemy should do so. We know, however, that France was ready for aggression. France could wait; we could not. A French attack upon our flank on the lower Rhine might have been fatal to us. Thus we have been compelled to override the justifiable protests of Luxemburg and the Belgian Government. For the offense—I speak plainly—for the offense which we are thereby committing against them we shall indemnify them as soon as our military object is attained.

Germany belonged to what may be called the Congress of Nations. This Congress of Nations in 1907 adopted at The Hague certain agreements or conventions which were, in the main, simply a formal recognition of principles of civilized warfare which had become by practice the common law of nations. They provided that "a belligerent party which violates the provisions of said regulations shall, if the case demands, be liable to pay compensation. It shall be responsible for all acts committed by persons forming part of its armed forces." Among these regulations were the following: (1) That prisoners of war shall not be employed in works connected with war operations; (2) that as far as possible buildings dedicated to religion, art, science, or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, must be spared, provided they are not being used at the time for military purposes; (3) that family honor and rights, the lives of persons, and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected; (4) that pillage is formally forbidden; (5) that hospital ships shall be respected and exempt from capture; (6) that the attack or bombardment by whatever means of towns, villages, dwellings, or buildings which are undefended is prohibited; (7) that no general penalty, pecuniary or otherwise, shall be inflicted upon the population on account of the acts of individuals for which they cannot be regarded as jointly and severally responsible.

In the invasion of Belgium and France no attention was paid by Germany to these provisions of international law, although she had herself subscribed to them. Belgians have been employed in labors contributing to the German arms. Churches, libraries, museums, have been specially marked out for destruction. Hospitals have been chosen as targets for bombardment. Hospital ships have been singled out for attack at sea. Not only has pillage been practiced, but what the robbers could not carry away they have in mere wantonness destroyed. Not only have undefended cities and villages been bombarded, but retreating troops have habitually burned the villages through which they passed, or stored them with mines timed to destroy the buildings as soon as the Germans had escaped from the perils. Men,

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women, and children have been seized and expatriated, and hundreds of them shot without trial. And on the sea the long-required law that no merchant vessel can be sunk without provision for the safety of the crew and passengers has been disregarded. What does impartial justice demand—"justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned"?

Certainly it does not demand that the King of the Belgians and the Prime Minister of France sit down at the same council table with the men who have devastated their territory and murdered their fellow-citizens. It does not mean that Belgium, France, and Italy shall act toward Germany as though nothing had occurred to prevent a partnership with her for the purpose of establishing international justice and maintaining international peace. Any League of Nations in which the Allies should invite Germany to share in its obligations and responsibilities would be insincere. The necessary foundation for such a league, mutual trust and confidence, would be lacking. It would be a league of Apostles with Caiaphas to promote Christianity.

But, on the other hand, neither would justice justify the destruction of German cities by the Allies to compensate for the destruction of cities of Belgium and France by Germany. That would be revenge, not justice. Justice is constructive. It always seeks the protection and welfare of the community. If Becker is sent to the electric chair, it is not to get even with him for having given support to assassins. It is because the city is not safe while he is at large, and because his execution will serve as an effectual warning to the murderous gang which he has protected. To destroy Hamburg or Cologne would not make French cities secure. It would be more apt to incite private revenge and involve French cities in new perils. It would be to adopt the German method without the poor excuse furnished by the fury of battle. Even a threat beforehand to destroy city for city, which has been proposed, would be of questionable value. It is doubtful whether the threat would have the effect to prevent the destruction by the Germans of French cities; and doubtful whether the Allied soldiers would be found willing to apply the torch to a city undefended by troops and occupied by citizens who are innocent of the crimes which the destruction of the city is supposed to avenge.

It is just that Germany repair, as far as money can repair, the damage she has inflicted upon France and Belgium. Her obligation to furnish such reparation is explicitly recognized by the Hague convention which she has signed, and in the case of Belgium by the statement made by the German Prime Minister to the Reichstag at the opening of the war.

It is just that she give to the Allies from her ports a ship for every one which she has lawlessly sunk at sea.

It is just that the cost of this reparation be made to fall as far as possible on the individuals in Germany who are responsible for the conduct of the war rather than on the common people who have been coerced or deluded into giving it their support.

Therefore it would be just to take possession of Germany as Germany took possession of Belgium, and confiscate the property of the war lords including the Kaiser, confiscate the Krupp works and all other munition factories, confiscate the landed property of the Junker class without whose support the war would not and could not have been maintained, and use the proceeds of these confiscations in paying the damages due to Belgium and France.

It would be just to split the great estates into small holdings and sell them to peasants on some adequate security that they would occupy and cultivate them. This would be just because such a peasant occupation of the land would be the best practical guarantee against militarism in the future.

It would be just to dismantle the forts, reduce the fleet, and do whatever is necessary in the disorganization or reorganization of the army to give reasonable assurance that it would not and could not be again used in a war of conquest.

It would be just to bring to trial and condign punishment any who, in violation of the laws of war and of the explicit convention of The Hague signed by Germany, have been guilty of the crime of murder. Our correspondent in The Outlook of October 9, in the article "With Whom and for What Are We at War?" emphasizes this principle and cites as an illustration the case of the captain of the submarine who sank the Lusitania. The principle is sound and the illustration is apt.

In short, it would be just to put Germany in the hands of a receiver who would pay its just debts to France and Belgium and in the hands of a guardian who would provide protection for the German people and their neighbors from the madmen who have bankrupted their Fatherland and brought upon the civilized world this unparalleled tragedy.

It would be just to put an army of occupation in Germany until these acts of justice were accomplished.

And it would be just to restore to France the territories of Alsace and Lorraine, of which Germany robbed her in 1871; and it would not be just to restore to Germany any of the colonies of which she has been deprived by this war unless the citizens in those colonies consented by a free and untrammeled vote to come again under German sovereignty.

We are not outlining a policy. We are not attempting to cover in one brief article all the rights and duties of the European peoples. We are only attempting to point out what would be just in respect to Germany, France, and Belgium. We are not saying that the course which we have outlined would be expedient; we are simply saying that it would be just. It would meet the definition furnished by the President in his address of September 28: "A justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples concerned." It would accord with Justinian's definition of justice: "A constant and perpetual will to render to each one his own right."

WHAT IS THERE TO BE AFRAID OF?

In his Memorial Day address, in Scranton, the Secretary of the Navy expressed three thoughts that sank deeply into the writer's mind. One was this: That life was a finished life that has made the supreme sacrifice, whether in length it was twenty or seventy years. Another thought was this: The real battle-line is not in France, but in the hearts of the American people. And still another: What cowardice is in the soldier, pessimism is in the life of the civilian. Such sentences stimulate our faith. They are a fine expression of a sane optimism.

During the past summer while the great German offensive was in progress there was in this country a tensity of feeling, a state of mental anxiety, and, on the part of many people, a failing of heart. Each day we scanned the headlines and then quickly turned to the casualty lists, secretly dreading that we might find there some familiar name, perchance of one who is dearer to us than all the world. Sometimes it may be a kindness to withhold the full truth from those that cannot bear it. But, in the long run, it is better to know the truth than to deceive ourselves into a false confidence. Better to suffer because of truth than to enjoy a pleasurable sensation based on lies. Let us be thankful for the sustaining and steadying power of a vital faith. We are not walking along the pathway of a fool's paradise where the stern, ugly facts of life are camouflaged to appear as pretty flowers. We have all met on a common battle-ground where they who fight and love and pray and toil must suffer together in the comradeship of a life of service.

The root of pessimism is unbelief. The root of optimism is *faith*—faith in self, faith in the best of humanity, faith in the triumph of the right, faith in the future of our country, faith in the stability of nature and in the moral order of the universe, faith in the truth and the ideals of democracy, faith in God. These are the realities to tie up to when the hoped-for tidings from across the seas turn out to be "evil tidings." If things come to the worst, it is not time for despair, but more resolute action inspired by an intensified faith. True religion helps a man to look facts in the face, and assures him that, no matter how terrifying those facts may be, all will be well when the long day ends.

What is there to be afraid of? "Nothing!" says the Hero Master of mankind. "Fear not them which kill the body but cannot kill the soul." "Courage!" he said to his timid disciples who were slinking in the shadows of the Cross. "In the

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world you shall have tribulation. But courage! I have overcome the world." With such inspiring leadership what can there be to fear? Nothing! absolutely nothing, except one thing, to be afraid of cowardice! If the real battle-line be in the hearts of the American people, and if so much depends upon the morale of the people, let us do our part in holding the line by such a devotion, such a loyalty, such a consecration, that every shred of fear shall be torn from our souls—the fear of loss, the fear of starvation, the fear of suffering, the fear of criticism, the fear of failure, the fear of foes, the fear of death. If pessimism in the civilian is what cowardice is in the soldier, then why not throw overboard the whole abominable philosophy of pessimism and become rational optimists?

In the final analysis it is a very simple matter. It is merely a matter of looking at things from the right angle—of shifting the emphasis to where it belongs. De Witt Hyde defined pessimism as "the art of emphasizing the evil," and optimism as "the art of emphasizing the good and throwing the evil in the background." The pessimist looks on the dark side of life and things —*he's afraid!* In a world of mingled good and evil we dare not entirely ignore the evil. But on a man's attitude toward life hangs his happiness or misery. Here is a good motto for these dark days of war when the boat slides out to sea and for weeks the soul lingers in the agony of suspense: "He shall not be afraid of evil tidings. His heart is fixed; trusting in the Lord." No news is good news. So often "the worst turns the best to the brave." An American lad in France received no letters for several months. Why should he worry and imagine the worst? One glad day he got a stack of mail fifty letters high! The writer called at a home from which a son had gone to sea on the ill-fated Tuscania. Those were days of awful suspense. But at last came the message, "Safe."

There are three reasons for confidence in the face of the worst that can possibly happen.

1. Our cause is just. We have gone into the war with a clear National conscience so far as our relations with Germany are concerned. We were inspired with the loftiest humanitarian ideals. We could not stay out of the world arena and maintain our sense of National self-respect. It's only the man who has done wrong who is afraid. It's only the nation guilty of such colossal injustices and horrors as are bound up with the policies and practices of the German Government that has anything to fear when the complex processes of the universal moral law work out to their inevitable conclusions. As long as we are true to the highest we can rely on the help of the righteous forces which determine the destinies of men and nations. We need to-day the spirit of serene confidence which breathes in Hermann Hagedorn's inspiring poem, "The Just Cause:"

"There is a Light where'er I go,
  There is a Splendor where I wait.
Though all around be desolate,
  Warm on my eyes I feel the glow.

The fight is long, the triumph slow,
  Yet shall my soul stand strong and straight;
There is a Light where'er I go,
  There is a Splendor where I wait.

My enemy is strong, I know.
  His arts are sly, his guns are great.
  I do not fear him or his hate.
In fog, in darkness, gropes my foe.
There is a light where'er I go!"

2. God is near. God has not been driven out of his universe at the point of the Prussian bayonet. You can't shoot God. You can't track him down with the swiftest submarine nor pursue him through the air with a Zeppelin. You can't throw God overboard a super-dreadnought and drown him in a sea of blood. If the moral law is supreme, the Kaiser will never occupy the throne of the universe and God will never forsake us. God is a spiritual Presence to those who fight and those who love. John Rothermel drove an American ambulance into the very mouth of hell, and amid the torrent of shell-fire knew that God was with him, and sang out joyfully and defiantly, amid the crashing thunder of the guns, "The Lord is the strength of my life. Of whom shall I be afraid?"

3. Death does not matter. This is one of the wonderful revelations of this war. Men devoted to great ideals are not afraid to die. The German type of psychology has broken down. Terrorism does not terrify. In Maeterlinck's "The Blue Bird" there is a wonderfully beautiful scene where the children stand before the gates of the City of the Dead, waiting for the midnight hour when the gates will swing open and they can enter and see the dead rise from their tombs. The little girl crouches with fear under the arms of her protector. At last the clock strikes; the gates swing open; the angel of the Resurrection comes to guide the children through the silent city. Suddenly the great slabs begin to move. The tombs are open. In a moment will come forth the skeletons or pale ghosts of those who once breathed life. No! What the children see is a resurrection! Life! Life! *Life everywhere!* And flowers, and happiness, and hope! "And where are the dead?" they ask, and the angel answers, "There are no dead!"

Dr. Hillis met a fine young American soldier in France who told him his experience. "For months I have been the victim of fear. My imagination has taken hold of all the stories of wounded men and made the wounds personal. I fall asleep at ten o'clock to waken at twelve, drenched with sweat. Through my imagination I have had my legs cut off and walked the earth a cripple; I have lost my eyes and gone forth blind; I have lost my arms and hands; . . . I have breathed poison gas; I have been blackened with liquid fire; I have died a thousand deaths; but now, for the first time, I understand. Let me think my way through what you have said." Afterwards Dr. Hillis met him again and found him transformed, giving this testimony: "I want you to know that fear in me is dead. I have put it to the test. I front these dangers of death with a physical shrinking because one does not like pain; but as to dying and death, they are beneath my heel. I want you to know that when you go home you have left here a soldier for whom *death is dead.*"

With a cause that is absolutely just, with a God who is always near, and with a faith in which death is swallowed up in victory, what is there in all the universe that we should fear?

THE BOY IN THE BASSINET

The Happy Eremite leaned over the bassinet. The New Baby was asleep. He was an excellent baby in that respect, not at all like his older sisters. You could throw him anywhere (or so it seemed), and after a minute or two of indignant protest he would resign himself to the inexplicable whims of a curious world, knowing that there was a refuge for him in that sweeter world of dreams with which he was evidently pleasantly familiar. Unquestionably he knew all its highways and hidden lanes. In that world he was no helpless, wriggling thing on his back, staring up at an assortment of giants large and giants small, who squirted things into his eyes and otherwise outrageously invaded his rights as a free citizen of a republic; but a dancing, running human being on legs with companions (*My!*) that would make the eyes of these ruthless giant people bulge if they saw them. He could tell them stories—if he felt inclined. There was that race on the back of an eagle yesterday, for instance, over seas and mountains and soft green valleys, with somebody else's baby on another eagle, but hopelessly outdistanced. There was that excursion, clinging to the fins of a great porpoise, out of the water and in again, out of the water and in again. (Oh, *boy!*)

He preferred not to say anything about it. But he slept all he could. The Giants said he was just naturally a "good" baby. He chuckled and did not undeceive them. There was plenty of time for them to find out what a devil of an adventurer he was.

The Happy Eremite looked down at his son, dimly aware that the mind behind those serious, unblinking eyes, that quiet brow, that firm, judicial mouth, knew things that Giants dreamed not of.

"They say you look like me," he murmured. "Poor little scrap, you can't help that. Besides, they're wrong. I never had a forehead like that, or a mouth like that, and my eyes, says your mother, are green. So you may turn out an Adonis, after all, though I don't hold out much encouragement. Your nose

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is evidently somebody else's. It doesn't fit. You got it by mistake. And now it's too late to return it."

The Happy Eremite sank down on a chair and rested his arms on the foot of the bassinet. The Female Giants were all busy in various parts of the house. He was in solitary possession. He let his chin sink in his folded hands and stared at the unperturbed little face.

"Old man," he murmured. "Old man."

He watched him for a long time in silence.

"Dear old scout," he said at last, very softly, "I wonder when you'll discover the kind of thing your mother and I have let you in for; and I wonder whether you'll thank us or not when you make the discovery. We have brought you here in wild times. The top of the world has blown clean off, sonny. We'll never be able to put it on again—not your mother and I and the other folks like us who are slipping into middle age as a canoe slips out of the head waters into the wide, featureless stretch. We are leaving that little job to you. We are leaving you taxes and cripples and veterans with a grouch and endless pension bills and economic problems and social problems and political problems and racial problems—not here only but far off in countries your father never heard of until a year or two or three ago. We are leaving you all these things. But we hope that we shall also leave you something else—liberty—as the one asset that shall save the estate from bankruptcy. If we can leave you that, the liabilities will not bother you much. If you have liberty, you can pay the greatest of them off in time. If you have liberty, I shall not be sorry for you at all, for you will be of those who rebuild a world, and that is more glorious than anything the strange mad king ever dreamed of when he said three words and brought the world to smash.

"If you don't have liberty, why then—but you *will!*"

The Happy Eremite gazed into the shadowy recess under the bassinet's blue-lined hood. The boy was breathing gently in and out.

"They are talking of peace now," went on the Happy Eremite. "In the council-rooms men are bestirring themselves to make an end of battles. It seems a humane and wise desire. But some of the men are treacherous and some are vain and some are full of fears; and out of their treachery and their vanity and their fearsomeness I doubt, somehow, whether they will patch up for you, old man, a peace that will mean liberty. I wish that they could take you into their councils.

"Somewhere now, at this moment, perhaps, men who will be blown from the dust-heap with yesterday's ashes when you come to your own are making the great decision. A righteous peace, a just peace, and you will have the liberty you will need to help build the world after that vision that you will clearly see and we elders cannot even guess at. A tired peace, a coward's peace, and you, old man, will have no time for building at all. Your heart and mind will be too full of guns and khaki, and in twenty years, when you are, say, in your junior year at college, the call will come, and you will answer it to do what your father's generation failed to do, to make secure that liberty which true men need if they are to grow.

"Old man, old man," said the Happy Eremite, softly, "I don't want you in twenty years to have to take up a gun! If the need arises, I shall expect you to go. But it would be infinitely better for the world that I and my generation should all of us say good-by to little boys in bassinets and go and do the job once and for all, even though none of us should come back, than that the job should be left half done only to descend as a burden and an affliction to you. I and my generation have had our youth. We have had our glorious moments. Many of us have known the wonder of love, and some of us have known the momentary magic of fame. We have fought and enjoyed, and we can afford to die. But you, old man, you mustn't have to take up a gun just at the first daybreak of life."

For a long time the Happy Eremite sat silent with his chin still resting on his folded hands. "Dear old sleepyhead," he whispered, "if in your dreams you come across an Angel, tell him your father says that he doesn't want peace until it's peace with liberty; and please to intercede with God, in mercy to all boys in bassinets."

MUSIC AT THE FRONT

AN INTERVIEW WITH WALTER DAMROSCH

BY GABRIELLE ELLIOT

IS there a sound psychological basis for what has been called the "epidemic of music at the front," and for the various demands upon the public at home for concerts, band instruments, and phonograph music, or are we merely "coddling" the men's attention away from the stern business on which they are engaged? Dr. Walter Damrosch, leader of the New York Symphony Orchestra, and one of our leading exponents of the music-is-a-necessity theory, emphatically states that our men actually need music, and further believes that the prompt recognition of this fact by American military authorities has been, in part at least, responsible for the startling successes of the United States forces in the war.

"Any man or woman who helps now in the immense task of providing musical entertainment for our fighting men is contributing directly to that driving force which is sweeping our armies 'over the top' to ultimate victory," is Dr. Damrosch's own statement of the case. "There is, in truth, an 'epidemic of music at the front,' and any one who has been to the front can see why. Our men have been, and increasingly will be, provided with the inspiration which music gives, and the morale of the American forces, which has been the subject of so much admiring comment, is in no small measure due to the musical stimulus they have had. Music makes morale. And morale means a successful army."

Dr. Damrosch recently returned to America after a trip to France, during which, at the request of General Pershing, he conducted a school for the leaders of American regimental bands and organized the first great training camp for American musicians in service. His commission, which originally included the project of touring American rest camps with an orchestra formed abroad, proved an elastic one, for it included the conducting of a concert in Paris at which he was the first foreign leader to wave a baton in the great Salle de Conservatoire—an honor further accentuated by the fact that the concert occurred on the French national holiday, July 14. Thereafter Dr. Damrosch embarked upon the most novel feature of his trip abroad—the organization of a school for bandsmen and band leaders of the A. E. F. He succeeded in establishing a school in the picturesque old mill in the "Vallée de Choux" (Valley of Cabbages). With General Pershing's assistance, Dr. Damrosch also obtained the release of French musicians to act as instructors. And Coplet, former director of the Boston opera, is among them. The hardest problem to solve was that of instruments, and again special arrangements were made, for the French Government also released expert instrument-makers to supplement the supply and furnish previously unobtainable ones. It was such pioneering as this which convinced Dr. Damrosch of the fundamental soundness of his idea that music is a crying need in the soldier's life, and the various difficulties he met in attempting to supply good orchestral music proved to him that there are gaps which even bands cannot fill, and which to render complete musical service to the men must be supplied in some satisfactory way.

"If music is not available in one form," said Dr. Damrosch, "it must be made so in some other form. That is one reason why, almost as soon as I returned to this country, I accepted the invitation extended to me by Mr. Vivian Burnett, the composer and author, to join the Phonograph Records Recruiting Cor-

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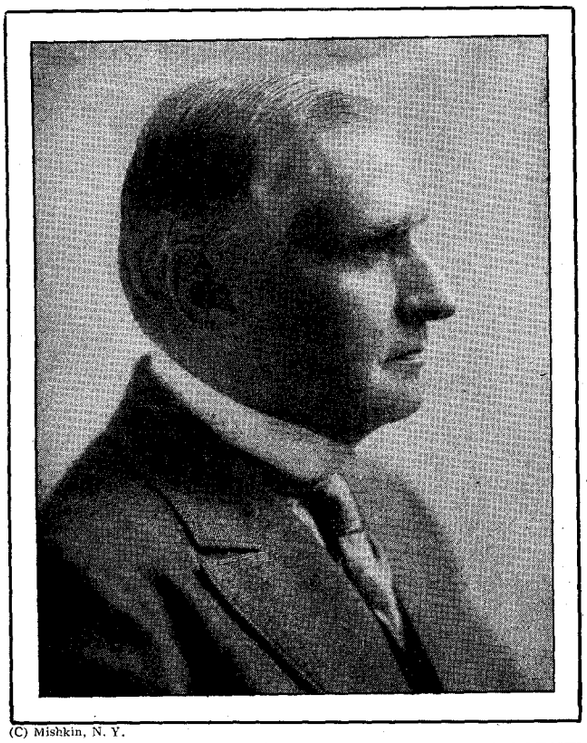
which has undertaken the task of co-ordinating the efforts of other organizations and individuals to equip local camps and overseas forces with an ample supply of phonographs and records. In many parts of the country training stations have been kept lavishly supplied, but others more obscure have been almost ignored, many ships and smaller coast patrols, submarine chasers, and the like have been completely overlooked, and the demands coming in from men in the trenches, in aviation camps, and in hospitals abroad are sufficient to absorb a round million records, with machines and needles, yet leaving some requests still unfilled.



(C) Mishkin, N. Y.

DR. WALTER DAMROSCH, LEADER OF THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Dr. Damrosch has just returned from a trip to France, during which he organized a school for American regimental band conductors and was honored by being asked to conduct a concert in the Salle de Conservatoire, Paris, where no foreign leader had ever wielded a baton before. Dr. Damrosch believes that the furnishing of music to the fighting forces is an essential for the maintenance of morale, and encourages the sending of bands, concert singers, instruments, and phonograph music to men in the service

"When I remember how greedily the men at our first concert in Paris drank in the music, I wish that all the members of the A. E. F. could listen to such a programme every day. The Théâtre Champs Élysées was packed and jammed—a sea of khaki—with men hanging on the music as though to memorize every note. I knew that it would be perhaps months before any man there would have an opportunity to hear anything more musical than a mouth-organ, amateurishly played at that! Men who have undergone the hardships, discomfort, and suffering of the long marches, crowded quarters, and the terrible strain of trench life, need all the music we can give them. It wipes from their minds the memory of the experiences through which they have passed. They need their military bands, their mouth-organs, their banjos, their phonographs, and, with the latter, all sorts of records. They need music—they must have it.

"Any one who had seen the boys as they listened to the symphony concert we gave in the Salle de Conservatoire July 14 would also realize how all-inclusive their taste is. Though they like ragtime, sentimental ballads, and stirring patriotic music, they also like orchestral music, operatic selections, and 'highbrow stuff.' There is no tune the American doughboy won't listen to, and few he does not enjoy. Nor are the doughboys alone to be considered in furnishing morale-making music to the fighters. I returned on an army transport and can testify to the delight the men took in their phonograph and records. The Corps has received several letters from hospitals abroad and convalescent homes in America asking for machines and disks."

The Phonograph Records Recruiting Corps has among its members Mr. Frank Damrosch and Mr. Harry Harkness Flagler, through whose interest Dr. Walter Damrosch's trip to France was made possible. Other patriotic workers, composers, and singers—Mme. Frances Alda, Victor Herbert, John Philip Sousa, John McCormack, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson—and military and naval authorities, such as Major-General Grote Hutcheson and Major-General H. L. Scott—have indorsed the plan and are working actively on it. Headquarters of the National committee are at 21 East Fortieth Street, New York City, and local committees of music lovers have been formed in approximately two hundred towns and cities. Wherever there is a local committee, records, machines, and needles should be sent through it; otherwise any one who is interested may obtain fuller information by writing to Mr. Vivian Burnett, Chairman, National Phonograph Records Recruiting Corps, 21 East Fortieth Street, New York City.

MRS. PANKHURST'S VISIT

THERE have been much discussion and condemnation in the past of the part Mrs. Pankhurst has played in the woman suffrage movement in England, but her visit to the United States which has just come to a close has demonstrated that unquestionably the women of to-day in all the Allied countries put the winning of the war above all other considerations. Mrs. Pankhurst was sent to this country last spring by the Women's Party of England, which she represents, in order to present to the American women the British women's point of view of the war. Her visit was made with the sanction of the British authorities.

In her book entitled "My Own Story" Mrs. Pankhurst indicates the influences which in later years led to her advocacy of militancy in the effort to secure political equality for women. She relates several incidents to illustrate the fact that childhood impressions have more to do with character and future conduct than heredity or education. Her parents were interested in the great movements of their time and took an active part in them. Although they were advocates of equal suffrage, Mrs. Pankhurst instinctively began to feel while still a very young child that there was something lacking even in her own home, some false conception of family relations. This conviction took more definite shape when the question of her brothers' education was under consideration. The boys' education was of real importance, but the education of the girls of the family was scarcely discussed at all. Even at that early age the child felt the discrimination made between the sexes.

Mrs. Pankhurst describes the Reform Act of 1866, known as the Household Franchise Bill, and her interest in it and in politics generally. With her mother she attended her first suffrage meeting when she was fourteen years old. And she says that she "left the meeting a conscious and confirmed suffragist."

From that time on her interest in the suffrage movement never ceased. After she returned home from school in Paris she became an active worker for woman suffrage. Through this work she came to know Dr. Richard Marsden Pankhurst, a barrister, who drafted the first enfranchisement bill, which was introduced into the House of Commons in 1870, and she was married to him in 1879. Her married life lasted nineteen years, and five children were born to her. During this time her domestic duties absorbed most of her attention, but in spite of that fact she never lost interest in community affairs.

The woman suffrage movement in England collapsed when Mr. Gladstone, an uncompromising opponent of equal suffrage, shrewdly counted on the growing organization of women by

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the formation on national lines of the Women's Liberal Federation. The plan was that the women should ally themselves with the men in party politics, the natural inference of the women being that, through that alliance, they would soon secure the vote. Mrs. Pankhurst was early convinced of the delusion of this plan. But it was not until she found it impossible to obtain by peaceful methods the rights which she felt were due to women, and after she had held public office and had seen at first hand the misery and unhappiness which prevailed in the Government schools, in the workhouses and other charitable institutions, that she reached the point where she could revolt against the

(C) Bachrach MRS. EMMELINE PANKHURST

unequal political domination of men. This was the beginning of the new phase of her career. Her militant course from this time on is too well known to need any description.

Upon the outbreak of the war, however, because it seemed in the interest of the national welfare, Mrs. Pankhurst abandoned her cause. There was no delay, no hesitancy, and no reservation on her part nor on the part of her followers in making this supreme sacrifice. It was a revelation to the world that these women had a sense of proportion and vision and patriotism.

She has just completed a speaking tour in this country of four months. In the addresses which she has made to the workers in the munition factories in the various States the dominant note struck was that all interests should be subordinated to the one great purpose of working to bring the war to a victorious conclusion. She told in a most inspiring way of the work done by the women in Great Britain. From the first they supported obligatory military service; they fought for a strict blockade and vigorous use of British sea power; they have contended since the early days of the war for that Allied unity which is indispensable to victory; they pioneered for the employment of women in munition factories, and were mainly instrumental in securing the adoption of this great means of increasing Great Britain's military strength; they have devoted themselves to allaying industrial unrest, preventing and putting an end to strikes, and rousing the industrial workers to greater efforts in the national cause.

In one of her recent speeches Mrs. Pankhurst said that in but a single instance had the British women workers threatened to strike. It seems that in one of the munition factories the women were employed seven days a week. The authorities concluded that this was not proper and decided to discontinue Sunday work, although men in other plants were so employed. The women realized that the abandonment of this one day's work would mean a considerable curtailment in the output and would affect the prosecution of the war. In order to gain their point, therefore, they threatened to stop work entirely. Needless to say, matters were adjusted in such a way that the strike never took place.

Mrs. Pankhurst claims that the most dangerous front is not the fighting front, but the "home front," as she calls it. She counsels the women of America to devote more and more time to promoting a brotherhood with the industrial class, and to make them understand that this is a war against autocracy, that the freedom of the world is at stake, and that through victory full social reforms will come. The welfare of the women munition workers and the men in the mines and shipyards should be protected, and they should be made to realize that their splendid efforts are recognized as essential in the winning of the war.

Through these patriotic efforts the women of England have become material factors in the nation's strength at the greatest crisis in its history. Suffrage, which they had renounced and which they might never have been able to obtain through their own efforts, was granted to them. And now six million English women will vote in the coming November elections. These elections are of more importance than any ever held in England. They are of international importance.

The Allies are confronted with two great problems—the problem of social betterment and the problem of winning the war. Social betterment has been in the course of evolution and development since the dawn of history, and there is the entire future in which to work out these problems of brotherhood and justice. Russia tried to work out both these problems at once and failed. It is evident that we cannot do both at once. The determination to win the war must now be universal, and no interest can be allowed to either delay preparation or take advantage of the crisis to further its own ends.

As to the war, the Women's Party of England advocates:

(1) War till victory, followed by a peace imposed upon the Germans and their allies.

(2) The adoption of more vigorous war measures with a view to securing complete and speedy victory. The measures here recommended are food rationing, accompanied by the development of communal kitchens; non-essential industries to be reduced; the ridding of Government departments of all officials who have shown pacifist and pro-German leanings; better co-ordination of army, navy, and aerial efforts.

(3) The present Great Alliance to be maintained after the war.

Its recommendations regarding industry are worthy of special note. Briefly stated, they are as follows:

"All action in the industrial sphere to be based upon the principle that the interest of the community as a whole transcends that of the employer . . . and the employed." Parliament must be the final adjudicator between capital and labor.

"The problem of industrial unrest to be dealt with by guarantees to the workers that conditions of labor and the money return for their labor shall be in accordance with justice and the interest of the nation. The solution of the problem of industrial unrest to be looked for in this direction, and, above all, in the shortening of hours of labor rather than in the direction of 'a control of industry by the workers.'"

That there is no loss of personal dignity and individual liberty "in submitting to discipline and obeying instructions for a certain part of each day, provided that the individual is free to utilize his ample hours of leisure according to his own particular will."

"Increased production of wealth to be made a primary object by all engaged in industry, in whatever capacity," for "increased production is the essential means to the abolition of poverty and to social reform."

And, in conclusion, concerning true liberty:

"The Women's Party maintains that the internal dangers that threaten the existence of democratic nations at the present time are due to a failure to realize that freedom does not mean

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the absence of control and discipline, but really means self-control and self-discipline. The Women's Party is of opinion that in the mind of every British man and woman a sense of national duty and responsibility must go together with the sense of individual political and economic rights."

About four years ago Mrs. Pankhurst visited the United States. She was detained at Ellis Island, and after a few days admitted to this country, against the wishes of the British authorities. Upon her return to England she was taken off her steamer by a police boat and spent three months in jail.

During the past few months Mrs. Pankhurst has again been visiting the United States, but this time with the sanction of the British authorities. After a short visit in Canada she is returning to England, where she is one of the strong factors in upholding the hands of the Government.

The attitude of the British authorities and people toward Mrs. Pankhurst has undergone a great change. Mrs. Pankhurst's attitude toward the British authorities has also undergone a great change.

The true significance of these changes is of vital interest to the thinking people of this country. They show the growing recognition throughout the world of the truth upon which both Lloyd George and President Wilson have recently insisted, that to win the war and establish a just and democratic peace the full industrial, social, and political co-operation of women with men is absolutely necessary.

THE CAPTAIN

BY J. BRAINERD THRALL

He was a captain born and bred. In years
Though yet a boy, he was a man in soul,
Led older men and held them in control,
In danger stood erect and quelled their fears.
When death calls such a captain, he but hears
As 'twere a distant bugle and the roll
Of far-off drums. We wrong him if we toll
The mournful bell. Give him our cheers, not tears!
Through deadly scorch of battle flame and gas,
Through iron hail and burst of shrapnel shell,—
Smiling as when we played at mimic wars,—
He was our leader. Is it, then, not well
That he should lead before us to the stars?
Stand at attention! Let his brave soul pass!

WHY WE NEED A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS

BY THE HON. CHAMP CLARK

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

This article was written at our request and should be read in connection with the article by Richard Barry, "Why We Need a Republican Congress," which appeared in The Outlook of October 16.—THE EDITORS.

OUR Republican friends are raising heaven and earth to elect a Republican House and Senate. They ask at the tops of their voices, "Why should the Democrats retain possession of the two branches of Congress?"

The answer is plain and easy. It is because we deserve to do so. "Judge a tree by its fruits" is a rule of conduct prescribed by highest authority. It is a good rule, a wholesome rule, and Democrats are willing to be judged by it.

One of the ablest set of men ever assembled in America was the National Republican Convention of 1880 in Chicago. The most spectacular feature of that memorable conclave was Roscoe Conkling's splendid speech nominating General Grant. The most striking sentence in that oration was this: "General Grant's fame was earned, not alone by things written and said, but by the arduous greatness of things done." That sentence fits the Democrats like a glove. We plant ourselves firmly and triumphantly on our unequaled record—on "the arduous greatness of things done;" not on promises, but upon things—monumental things—accomplished. We are proud—justly proud—of that record. On that magnificent record we go to the people with unbounded confidence, appealing to their good sense and to their love of country. In the last seven years Democrats have said and written many fine things, but their chief glory is bottomed on the "arduous greatness of things done." In the very nature of things, most of what has been said and written will perish from human memory, but the fruits of what we have accomplished will bless and prosper the American people so long as the earth spins on its axis or slides down the ecliptic. In this connection I commend to my Republican friends the advice of one of their favorite chieftains in the days that are gone, Senator Marcus A. Hanna, "Let well enough alone!"

For years and years those who love us not volubly and vehemently asserted that Democrats were a party of negation, merely that and nothing more; that we did not have sense enough to legislate.

They admitted cautiously and reluctantly that in the spacious days of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson we did some notable things, but they sneeringly declared that modern Democrats were utterly destitute of initiative in constructive statesmanship, and that if we came into power we could accomplish nothing.

As prophets of evil Cassandra was not a marker to them. As makers of jeremiads they outclassed Jeremiah himself, so that the grand old prophet looked like a novice.

Unfortunately for the country, a majority of the people believed their assertions for a long, long time.

We wandered in the wilderness nearly as long as did Moses, the most masterful lawgiver of all the centuries, and his Israelites, but at last the scales fell from the people's eyes, and they concluded to intrust us with power once more.

What happened? In a few brief years we placed upon the statute-books more constructive legislation of the most highly beneficial character than the Republicans enacted in two decades—legislation so good that in addition to the Democratic votes nearly all the Progressive and a large percentage of the regular Republicans voted for our great constructive measures.

Before we got in Republicans loudly cried that we could do

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nothing. Now, marvelous to tell, they wildly vociferate that we are doing too much! Verily, verily, they are hard to please. The old couplet—

"Convince a man against his will,
He's of the same opinion still,"

clearly applies to them. On the one hand, I never think of the old preposterous Republican declarations touching our utter lack of the power of constructive statesmanship with which they so completely gulled the voters of the land so long; and, on the other hand, of our wondrous success, that I do not recall certain words of Charles Dickens when he said: "As a reporter I sat night after night, under the gallery of the House of Commons, recording predictions that never came to pass, prophecies that were never fulfilled, and explanations that were only meant to mystify."

A mere catalogue of the remedial bills we have passed would consume more space than is available to me. First and foremost, I would name the Income Tax. It has come to stay as an integral part of our fiscal system. It will never be repealed. Should the Republicans declare for its repeal, they would not carry ten States in the Union.

If Democrats had done nothing else, the Reserve Bank Law would entitle us to a new lease of power. It works admirably, and reduces the chances of panics to zero, whereas the old financial system of shreds and patches which it replaced was a breeder of panics and a standing invitation to panic-makers.

Its supplement and companion piece, the Farm Loan Board, was an institution badly needed, and will be highly beneficial to the American farmers. It was in vogue, in more or less perfect operation, in every Continental nation of Europe. Republicans had talked much about it, but, so far as they were concerned, it began and ended in talk. Democrats passed the law and put it into operation. It might be well named the "Great Home Building Law." It, like the Income Tax and Reserve Bank, has come to stay. There is no more chance to repeal any one of those three Democratic laws than there is to repeal the rule of three or the law of gravitation.

We have passed laws to open up under sane and safe conditions our marvelously rich Alaskan empire, which is destined to furnish homes for millions of our children and our children's children. Our law stops the looting of Alaska's natural resources.

We have resurrected and resuscitated the American merchant marine and restored the American flag to the high seas—an achievement which fills every true American heart with unspeakable pride. Republicans had talked about it for half a century, but their efforts began and ended in words. Democrats did it, and deserve a new lease of power for doing that, even if they had done nothing else.

Democrats overthrew the one-man power in the House of Representatives, made it once more a deliberative body, and restored to each member his chance to have a voice in legislation. Autocracy in the House is as dead as the men who lived before the flood.

Democrats forced the election of United States Senators by popular vote—a long step in the direction of "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

Democrats have enacted laws to purify elections, the Federal Trade Commission Law, War Risk Insurance, Ship Purchase Bill, Clayton Anti-Trust Law, Philippine Bill, Water Power Bill, labor laws, Workmen's Compensation Law, Seamen's Law, Anti-Injunction Law, pension laws, Good Roads Law, laws authorizing President Wilson to utilize all the resources of the Republic in prosecuting to a victorious conclusion the world war. There is no use to specify these various enactments.

The people are apt to conclude that, as we have done so well, it will be best to support the Administration by electing a Democratic House and Senate.

Towards the end of his glorious and heroic career, St. Paul proudly exclaimed: "I have fought a good fight! I have kept the faith." Without exaggeration or bad taste, Democrats can appropriate the words of the great Apostle.

In addition to arguments in favor of the continuance of Democratic control of the two houses of Congress, based on the quantity and quality of our work, there is another potent argument rarely noted. It is this:

Under our Constitution, unless by amendment, we cannot have in this country what is known in Europe technically as a "responsible" government—that is, a government which, when defeated in the legislative branch on any important measure or proposition, immediately goes out of business and a new election is held. Such "responsible" governments exist in various degrees and stages in Great Britain, France, Belgium, and Italy, and some other European nations. The titular head of such a government, whether king or president, is held to be "irresponsible." To tell the truth, he has very little to do with governing; but the cabinet ministers are held to the strictest accountability, and are thrown out unceremoniously when they run counter to the sentiments and desires of the people, in whom, in the final analysis, all governmental power resides in all free countries. In some nations—Great Britain, for instance—changes of government occur infrequently; while in others—France, for example—one Ministry follows another with such rapidity as to become bewildering and kaleidoscopic.

In America, however, the Constitutional provisions as to elections and tenure of office render a "responsible" government in the European technical sense impossible. We elect our Presidents for four years, Senators for six, and Representatives for two. Nobody here can dissolve the Congress, nobody except the President can throw out a Cabinet—and the Cabinet is not the Government in any way. There is no way to get rid of a President except by impeachment, and in practice impeachment of officials in this country has, as a rule, proved an ignominious failure.

The nearest approximation to a "responsible" government possible here is where the President, the Senate, and the House are of the same political complexion—as is the present case; and that presents the best situation attainable, for then the party in power is as a whole held to account by the people; but here, however desirable a change in Governmental policies may be at any particular time, and however much the people may want to change them, they must wait till the regular elections at stated periods, as heretofore set out; whereas in Great Britain, for instance, when the Government is defeated Parliament is dissolved and a new election held. In my judgment, founded on the workings of the Government for one hundred and twenty-nine years, the best results are obtained when the President, Senate, and House are in political harmony. Then the party in power can be held to account; whereas, if they are not of the same political faith, little or nothing is accomplished, and all sorts of criminations and recriminations are indulged in for the doing of nothing.

Now, what is our situation in the impending campaign? We might as well look the facts in the face and act for the best interests of the Republic.

President Wilson is in for the two and a half years next ensuing. The Senate, also Democratic, is certain to remain Democratic for at least three years more; so that the House, now organized as Democratic by a slender majority, is really the only one of the three legislative branches whose political complexion can be changed by the elections next November.

Why, then, should the American voters inject discord into the various parts of the Governmental machinery when the utmost harmony should prevail in this awful crisis of our affairs—indeed, of the whole world's affairs—when representative government is at stake? I do not believe that they will be so unwise, and therefore I confidently expect that the House of Representatives elected in November will be Democratic to back up a Democratic President and Democratic Administration in the most stupendous task ever undertaken by the children of men. The best possible team work is needed in order to secure victory in the titanic struggle in which we are now engaged. Granted freely that our Republican friends are patriotic, the fact remains that should either House or Senate—particularly both House and Senate—change political complexion it would be heralded throughout the world that the American people are hostile to President Wilson and his Administration and opposed to his war policies, which would give us an awful jolt in carrying the war to a victorious conclusion.

Speaker's Room, the Capitol,
Washington, D. C., October 9, 1918.

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THE AMERICAN TAX-GATHERER

BY THEODORE H. PRICE AND RICHARD SPILLANE

THESE are parlous times for the person who has anything that is taxable, and who in his patriotism is not willing to meet every demand of the Government for revenue. War's costs in money, as well as in human suffering, are appalling.

By the provisions of the Revenue Bill of 1918, now on its way through Congress, it devolves upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to collect within the present fiscal year the colossal sum of more than eight billions of dollars. Never was there call for such a payment by a people since the beginning of time.

In effect this means $80 per capita—an average of $80 from every man, woman, and child in the United States.

The National wealth of America is estimated at $250,000,000,000. This is an estimate only, but it has a fair foundation, for the last Census showed our National wealth to be $187,000,000,000, and the calculated increment of $63,000,000,000 since that time, bringing the present total up to $250,000,000,000, is reasonable, or seems to be.

If the wealth of America were distributed equally, every person would have possessions valued at $2,500, and out of his or her holdings, real, personal, or through profits, would contribute $80 toward the sum the National Government needs for its normal and, by reason of the war, abnormal requirements this year. But wealth never was, and probably never will be, distributed equally on earth. The distribution in America probably is as unequal as anywhere in the world. A very small fraction of the population, 1–4626, or about one-fifth of one per cent, possesses more than one-quarter of all the wealth. The vast majority of the people live, figuratively if not literally, from hand to mouth. From those who have must be taken. From those who have much, more must be taken proportionately than from those who have little. The Revenue Bill of 1918 therefore has particular significance for persons of very great wealth.

A recent issue of the "Financial Post," a reputable and expert financial journal published in London, England, contains an interesting article comparing the very wealthy class in Great Britain with the same class in the United States. "Commerce and Finance," of New York, has summarized this article as follows:

> Millionaires are more numerous in America than they are in Great Britain, but the multi-millionaires of Great Britain are more numerous than the multi-millionaires of America. In other words, the millions of America are more evenly distributed among the very wealthy as a class than the British millions among the wealthy of Great Britain, says the "Financial Post."
>
> Only 10 people in the United States have as much as $125,000,000 each, while in Great Britain 79 people have each as much money. Nine citizens of the United States have $100,000,000 to $125,000,000 each. Great Britain has 68 of equal wealth. Only 14 people in the United States own amounts from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000, but Great Britain has 45 of these. There are 73 who own from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 in Britain, while the United States has only 34; and Great Britain has 61 people with from $37,500,000 to $50,000,000, while America has of this class only 42.
>
> But America has 97 citizens owning from $25,000,000 to $37,500,000, as compared with Britain's 83; and of millionaires in general America has 22,696, while Great Britain has only 5,154.

The "Financial Post's" compilation is based presumably upon the United States income tax returns. At all events, Secretary McAdoo, in his Liberty Loan address at the Metropolitan Opera House on September 27, put the number of great corporations and "men and women in America of large means" who subscribed to the Third Liberty Loan at 22,500. If these figures are correct, or approximately correct, they indicate that there is in the United States a larger proportion of persons of great wealth to the population than in any other country in the world.

But the Government, while it endeavors to assess the possessors of wealth at an increasingly heavy rate in proportion to their riches, also aims to distribute the burden over every grade of the population. There are but few who can escape the tax directly or indirectly. There is a tax on the cigarette, on the cigar, on the tobacco you smoke, a tax on your license to do business, a tax on the privilege of going to theater or motion-picture show, on the table on which you play billiards or pool. There is a special tax on you if you are a broker. There is a tax on your telegrams, on your telephone, the automobile you own, the jewels you wear, the seat you buy in the Pullman, the berth you occupy on the ship in which you sail, the freight you send over the railway, the express package you receive, the oil that comes through the pipe line, the insurance you buy, the dues you pay to the club, the salary you receive if above a certain amount, the profits you make in your business, the whisky or beer or near-beer you drink, the ice-cream soda or "soft drink" you buy, the candy you eat, the perfume you use, the gasoline with which you drive your car, the goods you get by mail order, the motor-cycle you ride or which annoys you by its horrid noise, the alley on which you bowl and occasionally make a "strike" or a "spare," the yacht of the rich man, the canoe or sailboat of the man of modest means, the bus in which you ride, etc., etc.

To appreciate what the Internal Revenue Bureau has become as a tax-gathering organization it is necessary only to look at the returns in normal times compared with what they were in the last fiscal year and what they are under war conditions:

Year.	Collections.
1900	$293,327,927
1915	415,675,052
1916–17	809,393,641
1917–18	3,694,703,334
1918–19 (estimated)	8,182,492,000

All taxation is burdensome. War taxes have terrors for us because they are so heavy; but, no matter how heavy, they must be met. The law imposes upon every citizen an obligation that he must meet honorably, faithfully, and patriotically, or he will be untrue to his country and the millions of brave men who are fighting to preserve the country and safeguard the lives, the liberties, and the possessions of those who are called upon to pay the tax.

The tax is but insurance, an insurance never more necessary to pay than to-day when the mightiest conflagration in history rages over much of Europe and a considerable part of Asia, and the sparks from which flare out and spread destruction over the broad waters of the seas.

The more than $8,000,000,000 in money that it becomes the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to collect only begins to meet our money needs for war. There must be other billions collected through Liberty Loans and through War Savings Stamps to pay our immediate war bills and to finance those of our allies who need our financial as well as military assistance, and who must have it.

The $8,000,000,000 or more to be collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau, however, is a tax. It is an assessment from which we get no return except in the safety it insures to us. The money we put into Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps and Certificates is insurance of another and more pleasing though equally necessary character.

It is insurance unique in that it returns, not only principal, but interest at a rate that is high, very high for the prime security of the world.

In the Liberty Bond there is an appeal to the patriotic impulse that stirs every one. A man gives his money and feels better for the giving. He is proud of what he has done, eager to have others do likewise, willing to let every one know how well he has played his part, in hope, no doubt, that others will be stirred by his good example, and perhaps because in each human atom there is a little or much of that quality we may term self-appreciation, or, if we choose, vanity.

But there is no such glow to the money we subscribe to the Nation's cause in the form of tax. However honest, however faithful, we feel reluctant to give to the country through the

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tax-gatherer that which we supply with pride in response to the bond appeal.

Some one has said that the worst thing about Texas is that it has the same letters as taxes. So far as taxes are concerned everybody is against the Government. There never will be an approximation to the ideal in government until some genius devises a system of government in which everything will be as every one desires it to be and there will be no bills to pay and no such unpleasant persons as tax-gatherers with whom to deal.

But that day has not arrived and is not approaching. In its stead we have the specter presented of one man down in Washington clothed by Congress with authority to draw from our collective purse more than eight billions of dollars. The human mind can hardly grasp the magnitude of such a sum. A person who looked at the first annual report of the United States Steel Corporation gasped and remarked, "What a country we have become! What a monster organization this man Morgan has devised! Why, this company's statement is like the balance-sheet of an empire!"

A grandiose remark, perhaps, yet not so far from correct as to lack warrant. What adjectives would that person employ in giving expression to his feelings upon looking over the balance-sheet of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at the end of this fiscal year?

Not many years ago the country was deeply stirred by the realization that its Governmental expense bill for twelve months, provision to meet which had to be made by increase in taxes, amounted to a billion dollars. To-day to the head of one of the bureaus of one department the task is allotted of collecting more than eight billions by taxation.

Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the man upon whom this duty devolves, deserves the title of Tax-Gatherer Extraordinary. He must bring to the Treasury a treasure in money equal to the assessed valuation of all the real estate in the city of New York, a city of 5,700,000 inhabitants. If you can visualize what all the land and all the buildings of the imperial human hive we call New York represent in money, you can appreciate the golden flood he must direct into the purse of Uncle Sam within the fiscal year.

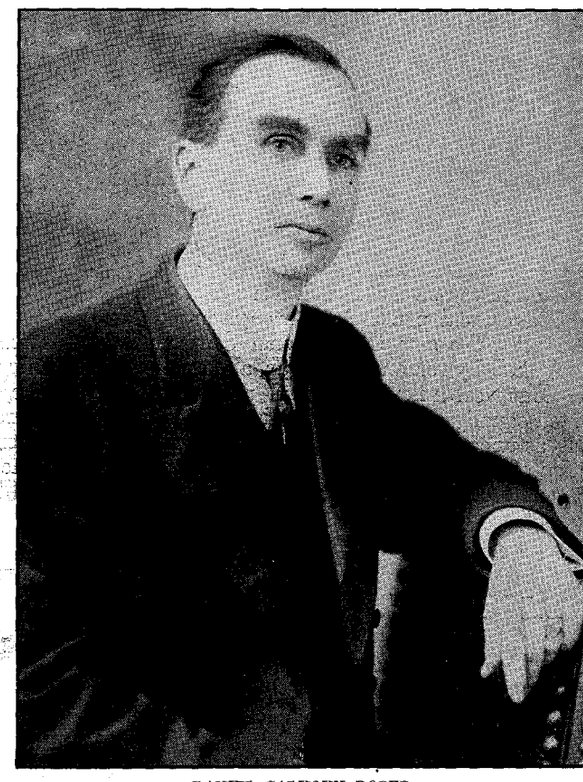
He must know the wealth possessed by every person who possesses wealth and what portion of it must come to the Government by reason of the Revenue Act. He must know the condition of every business firm, every company, every corporation, and get from it the proportion of its earnings legitimately due to the Government. He must know the income of every individual, big and little, who comes within the provisions of the Act and assess him or her according to the law's requirements. He must search the highways and the byways and bring into the Government's vaults from a thousand thousand sources the revenue that the law directs must be paid directly or indirectly by all classes and conditions of the hundred millions of people who make up the Nation.

Who is this man Roper upon whom this work rests, and what are his qualifications?

Daniel Calhoun Roper was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, April 1, 1867. He was educated in Trinity College, North Carolina. Few men have had a wider experience in the public service. From 1892 to 1894 he was a member of the South Carolina House of Representatives. Then he was appointed Clerk of the United States Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, which position he retained three years. Next he was engaged as expert special agent of the Census Bureau. He prepared the various census reports on the textile industries and incidentally devised and put into operation the method now in vogue of compiling statistics of cotton production through the reports of ginning. For ten years he was connected with the Census Bureau. Then he was engaged as Statistical Expert for the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. In this capacity he had much to do with the framing of revenue bills from 1911 to 1913. Few men know more of the ramifications of customs duties. In 1913 he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General. He reorganized the business methods in the post offices throughout the country, was instrumental in extending the civil service to postmasters, and put into effect a model system for the conduct of a city post office. In connection with this model system he sent a flying squadron of experts over the country to install the system in the larger post offices, increasing the efficiency of the service and reducing the expenses of operation. While thus occupied he found time to write a four-hundred-page book upon "The United States Post Office," which is probably the most entertaining and authoritative work on the subject that has ever been published.

He next became a United States Tariff Commissioner, and as Vice-Chairman of the Commission organized statistical investigations for gathering information regarding American industries.

Just prior to the enactment of the War Revenue Bill of October 3, 1917, he was appointed Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This law transformed the Bureau from a minor agency into one of the most important branches of the Government service, imposing upon it the task of collecting in the one year 1917–18 more than three times the entire annual revenues of the United States Government prior to the war. Now for the present fiscal year it is necessary for the Bureau to collect nearly eight times what the revenue of the Government was prior to the war.



DANIEL CALHOUN ROPER
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Mr. Roper had a man-size job. He went at it with full realization of its magnitude. He reorganized the Bureau from top to bottom. Leaders of business, accountants, lawyers, economists, and tax experts from all parts of the country were invited to Washington for consultation and advice. The aid of commercial bodies, newspapers, bankers, credit men, certified public accountants, editors, and many other agencies was enlisted to simplify methods and assist taxpayers in the preparation of their returns. An advisory board was created, consisting of business leaders and tax experts, to assist in the interpretation and application of the law. Then Mr. Roper provided an elastic organization capable of any expansion necessary to meet the needs of the service. From every collector he exacted a pledge to devote his entire time to his revenue duties or resign. This pledge he is rigidly enforcing. In every way possible he has endeavored to make people appreciate the work the Bureau must do to support the Government in its war programme and how much the public can aid through co-operation.

Most statisticians are cold-blooded. Mr. Roper is an exception. He doesn't talk or act like the typical man whose favorite

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delicacy is a nerve-trying tabulation. He is noted for his geniality and patience. He hasn't lost any of his early enthusiasm, and has the faculty of inspiring his subordinates and those around him with much of his own fervid energy.

The war to him is a religion. Three of his sons are in the service. A fourth is preparing. He has no sympathy for slackers, military or financial. He realizes to the full the immensity of his task and he grows with it. Like a good general, he plans his campaign and then leaves the carrying out of the details to his subordinates. Meanwhile he keeps watch on every branch of his organization.

In the fiscal year 1917–18 the Bureau collected $3,694,703,334.05. The cost of collecting was approximately $11,975,000, which means $3.24 per $1,000, or less than one-third of one per cent. This is the lowest in the history of the Bureau.

If the collection of the $8,182,492,000 of the present fiscal year should cost the same amount proportionately, the bill would be $26,511,274. But in all probability it will be very much less. The machinery of collection has been improved and the work has been simplified in every possible way. The larger the volume of collections, the smaller the percentage of cost should be in the natural course of business.

The income and excess profits revenue returns of various States for 1918 show some remarkable variations. While all States had pronounced increases, the gains in some were out of all proportion to those in others.

The smallest increase was in Utah, where $1,330,000 was collected in 1917, and only $2,505,000 in 1918. West Virginia showed the largest gain, the collections in 1918 being 23.7 times as great as in 1917, the actual increase being from $1,921,000 to $45,549,000.

The five States reporting the largest collections were New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts in the order named. These five States in 1918 returned $1,868,371,000, or 65.8 per cent of the total collections for the United States. In 1917 the same five States reported 66 per cent of the total collections, almost exactly the same proportion as in 1918. New York, which showed 36.6 per cent of the total collections for the country in 1917, reported only 24.3 per cent in 1918.

Compared with a gain of 7.9 times for the entire country, the collections in New York for 1918 were only 5.3 times as great as in 1917. Pennsylvania collected 11.8 times as much in 1918 as in 1917, or 17.5 per cent of the total for the country in 1918, as against 11.7 per cent in 1917. Illinois showed a gain of 10.5 times, Ohio 11 times, and Massachusetts 8.2 times over the figures of 1917.

The large increase in the total for Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Ohio may be ascribed to the increased prosperity of the concerns in those States engaged in producing war material.

Some remarkable differences are shown for States where similar conditions are supposed to prevail. Oklahoma, for example, collected but 2.8 times as much tax in 1918 as in 1917, while Kansas returned 8.8 times as much. The Southern States, with one or two exceptions, show gains that exceed the average for the country as a whole.

Many persons thought the taxation of 1917–18 was heavy. They groaned when they figured what they had to pay directly in individual income tax, in excess profits tax, in surtax. Many felt peevish when they had to pay dircetly or indirectly the minor assessments that come in so many ways.

The tax is heavier for the current fiscal year in every item but snuff. Why less revenue is to be derived from the use of snuff is not explained.

On some items, particularly beverages and excess profits, the increase in the tax is very great. In other items, particularly automobiles and gasoline, the tax is new.

At the top of the next column are shown the items of 1918 and of 1919, in parallel columns.

No man in America, perhaps, has a bigger job to-day than the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The public is only beginning to grasp the degree in which his functions have been extended. He is the Nation's treasure hunter. And what a mighty hunter he must prove himself to be when in this fiscal year he must bring home in his bag to Uncle Sam a golden tribute of $8,182,494,000!

	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1918	For 12-month period under new bill
Income Tax:		
Individual	$930,000,000	$1,482,186,000
Corporation	528,500,000	894,000,000
Excess-profits tax	1,791,000,000	3,200,000,000
Estate tax	47,453,000	110,000,000
Transportation:		
Freight	30,000,000	75,000,000
Express	6,459,000	20,000,000
Persons	24,306,000	60,000,000
Oil by pipe lines	1,453,000	4,550,000
Seats and berths	2,237,000	5,000,000
Telegraph and telephone	6,299,000	16,000,000
Insurance	6,492,000	12,000,000
Admissions	26,357,000	100,000,000
Club dues	2,259,000	9,000,000
Excise taxes:		
Automobiles, etc	23,981,000	123,750,000
Jewelry, sporting goods, etc	13,000,000	80,000,000
Other taxes on luxuries at 10 per cent		88,760,000
Other taxes on luxuries at 20 per cent		184,795,000
Gasoline		40,000,000
Yachts and pleasure boats		1,000,000
Beverages	300,000,000	1,137,600,000
Stamp taxes	18,815,000	32,000,000
Tobacco:		
Cigars	30,909,000	61,364,000
Cigarettes	66,000,000	165,240,000
Tobacco	48,000,000	104,000,000
Snuff, etc	10,000,000	9,100,000
Paper and tubes	325,000	1,500,000
Special taxes:		
Capital stock	24,996,000	70,000,000
Brokers	333,000	1,765,000
Theaters, etc	865,000	2,143,000
Mail order sales		5,000,000
Bowling alleys, billiard and pool tables	1,086,000	2,200,000
Shooting galleries		400,000
Riding academies		50,000
Business license tax		10,000,000
Manufacturers of tobacco		69,000
Manufacturers of cigars	538,000	850,000
Manufacturers of cigarettes		240,000
Use of automobiles and motorcycles		72,930,000
Total	$3,941,663,000	$8,182,492,000
The income tax is based on total individual income (taxable) of		$7,400,000,000
The corporation excess profits and income tax is based on net income of		$10,000,000,000

Few persons can grasp the meaning of such an amount of money. To most mortals anything above a million dollars is in the rarefied atmosphere of high finance. But eight billions! That represents one-third of all the wealth of the Kingdom of Italy or the Austro-Hungarian Empire before the war.

Congress has vested the Commissioner with power to collect the greatest, by far the greatest, tax levy in all the world's history. Every dollar due under the law is requisite to continued National existence. At the same time the necessity of retarding or disturbing as little as possible the economic forces and operations of production and distribution never was so imperative as at present.

The policy is to collect from every citizen the full amount that Congress has determined to be his just contribution to the Nation's need with the least possible inconvenience to the individual and the least possible disturbance to commerce and industry. Any other programme of administration would injure our cause and work for the benefit of the forces against which America is at war.

It is essential to the success of the Commissioner that the taxpayer should be able to obtain accurate information as to the amount of tax due by him, and the time and place and method provided for its rendition and payment.

This is indispensable because the law puts upon the taxpayer the burden of making the returns upon which his tax is measured.

Each class of taxpayers must be treated with intelligent regard for the circumstances by which it is affected or by which its business or vocations are affected. Doubts as to the construction of the law must be removed so far as possible, to the end that all the people will be willing to aid in the scrupulous payment of what is their due.

Money, material, and men are essential to the winning of the war.

Long ago in the Parliament of Great Britain in the day of

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Disraeli there was a jingle quoted which went somewhat as follows:

"We don't want to fight,
But, by jingo, if we do,
We have the men, we have the ships,
We have the money too!"

Men are mighty in war. So are the materials with which we equip the fighting man. But men cannot be maintained or material obtained without money.

The tax-gatherer is the drill-master, the captain, the recruiting sergeant of the army of money, the army that is back of the Army at the front.

Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, Lee, Moltke, Hindenburg, Haig, Foch, Ludendorff have marshaled mighty armies—armies of tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions of men.

But here comes a man who is to marshal to battle eight billions of dollars to fight and to win the great battle of democracy.

We have the billions. The need is to go out in the vast stretches of America and get them.

As a go-getter Daniel C. Roper is a wonder!

This article will be followed by another dealing with the police powers with which the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is now vested for the suppression of the traffic in illicitly distilled liquor and the unlicensed sale of drugs and "dope" for criminal or illegal purposes.—THE EDITORS.

SOLDIERS OF RESCUE

BY FRANCIS LYNDE

"SURE, Mike! I was looking for a soft snap and a safe job; ye'd know that in a holy minut' after ye'd been readin' the way thim Huns put blank cartridges in their guns and bumbs whin they see the markin's av the Red Cross!"

We had been keeping open house for the men in khaki—any of them who chose to come—and the speaker, a good-looking, brawny young fellow, with a mellow Irish brogue on his tongue and the caduceus of the Medical Corps on his collar, was one of our guests. Somebody had asked him, jestingly of course, if he had chosen the Medical Corps for safety's sake, and the sarcastic reply was given with a good-natured grin.

"If ye want to know, I'll tell ye why I'm in the Medics," he went on. "Somebody's got to do the cl'anin'-up jobs in this man's ar-rmy, and I took the wan I liked the least, thinkin' there'd be other felleys that liked it even worse than I did—see?"

He had stated the case for himself and a good many others, this frank young Irishman from a Middle Western city. A poll of the enlisted men in any Medical Corps training camp would prove that very few of the rank and file, volunteers or selected men, are there because they are trying to dodge the hazards of the firing trench. It is really a fine grade of patriotism and self-restraint that leads a man to choose the medical service. Most red-blooded young men are eager to get into the thick of the fight as participants; to take the hard knocks as they come and to hand them back. But the soldier of rescue cannot do that. He knows, and knew before he went in, that there is not only no safe place on the modern battlefield or anywhere in its vicinity, but also that the work of a stretcher-bearer, an ambulance driver, or a hospital attendant is quite as likely to get him killed as is that of the man with a gun—with the added disadvantage that, save in defending himself from "marauders," he will never have a chance to hit back.

It is with the idea of giving this self-effacing enlisted man some measure of his due that this is written. Much has been said—and too much can scarcely be said—about the devotion and self-sacrifice of the doctor-officer who has given up his home practice, and the work of laborious years in establishing it, in exchange for a bare living in the Army; but little has been printed about the Medical Corps' rank and file, its training, its duties in camp and field, its tremendous growth under the stimulus of the war call.

To begin with the growth. In one camp, which for military reasons need not be specifically named, the Medical Corps' personnel runs into the tens of thousands. Units have been expanded, subdivided, and expanded again. An organization fitted to take over the rescue work of the army of 5,000,000 men to which we may presently attain is building upon widespread and solid foundations. Every department is planned with an eye to future enlargement, and the training is army-sized in all its varied dimensions and essentials.

To the uninitiated visitor the outward aspect of a Medical Corps camp is not unlike that of any of the great cantonment cities: barracks in rows and groups, drill fields and parade-grounds, the usual scattering of "Y" buildings and K. of C. centers, the segregation of the various training activities, men in khaki everywhere.

But a closer view begins to reveal the distinguishing differences. A group of the larger buildings turns out to be the base hospital and its many outlying wards; another group of still bigger structures is pointed out as convalescent and reconstruction hospitals; a small city of one-storied barracks is the training home of the motor unit; another, the quarters of the M. O. T. C. (Medical Officers' Training Camp). Also, in a space apart, with its boundaries plainly marked, is the detention area common to all the training cantonments, the camp where the newcomers are isolated and held "under observation" as a precaution against the spread of imported contagious diseases.

And just here a word about this detention camp, which figures in the imagination of many recruits as something to be dreaded. With the single exception that the men are not permitted to go beyond its boundaries for a period of two weeks, or until they are "passed" and placed in their proper units, there are no hardships whatever. The camp routine is not severe, the food is excellent, the drills are light, there are baseball diamonds, the Y. M. C. A., and an outdoor auditorium in which first-class entertainments are given every evening when the weather permits. I spent three days recently in one of these camps, and a jollier, happier lot of men it has never been my good fortune to meet. "Fine! Better than anything I ever imagined the Army could be!" was the answer of scores of the new men whom I questioned as to the way the camp life was appealing to them.

At the moment of his entrance into the service the enlisted man becomes the object of scientific solicitude, not only for his own protection, but for that of the entire cantonment. First come the physical and dental examinations, supplemental to those made by the home physician and far more searching. In the Medical Corps, as in the other arms of the service, Uncle Sam is looking for assets and not for liabilities. Men who have passed the home examinations without the quiver of an eyelash often come in for the shock of their lives when they are overhauled by the keen-witted camp specialists.

An hour spent with the examiners is full of the meat of human interest. One handsome young fellow, rising six feet in stature, built in proportion, and apparently the picture of abounding health, came in his turn to the heart specialists. Valvular lesion was the verdict, and the young giant looked as if he had been given a blow in the face.

"Why, doctor—major, I mean—I'm not sick!" he gasped. "There isn't anything the matter with me; there *can't* be!"

The examiner shook his head. "Sorry, my boy, but the fact remains." And the fatal finding, which was only too true, was set down in the report; and the boy went home.

Another, a fine-looking young Westerner, was up for a bacteriological test. Again there was crude shock and surprise when he was told that he was at the beginning of the descend-

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ing road of the consumptive. This young man was given, as are others in his condition, a choice of alternatives. He could take a course of hospital treatment covering three or four months, with the probability of a complete cure, or he could be released from the service and go home. Unfortunately, one cannot help thinking, he took his discharge and left the camp. Having no symptoms that he can recognize, he is doubtless unconvinced of his danger; and when ultimately the symptoms appear it will be too late.

From the medical examiners the recruit goes to the psychologists. Any adequate description of the work of this latest departmental addition to the efficiency machinery of the Medical Corps would require the space of an entire article. The tests applied are fascinatingly interesting. Briefly, it is the purpose, the conscientious purpose, of the new army to fit every man into the place where he will be of the greatest possible service. To ascertain his fitness and mental capacity is the job of the psychological section, and the accuracy of the result as borne out by the test of actual after-experience with the subject is fairly astounding. Medical science is able to measure the man's physical capabilities to the fraction of a heart-beat, and modern psychology seems to be able to measure his mentality almost if not quite as inerrantly.

Passed by the examiners, and having taken his fortnight of detention, the enlisted man is assigned to his unit, and his specialized training begins. Discipline being the first requisite in the soldier in any arm of the service, formation drills come first. All of the men take these no matter what ultimate placing in the various activities of the unit their scheduling may call for. These drills are the regular infantry formations and field evolutions, given without arms—and without stint. Until a man has learned to obey the word of command, to carry himself correctly, to remember at all times that he is a cog in a vast machine which must move smoothly and without a hitch, he is lacking some of the qualities of a good soldier. So the rank and file of the Medical Corps are drilled as thoroughly and painstakingly as that in any other branch of the service, and their evolutions in the field or on the parade-ground lack nothing but the guns to distinguish them from the marchings and counter-marchings of a well-trained body of infantry.

Coincident with the field drills, the men are given intensive instruction in the duties of that part of the unit to which each one is assigned. The stretcher-bearers—"litter-bearers" you should say, if you wish to be meticulously correct—are taught how to lift a wounded man to the stretcher and how to carry him with the least discomfort to him and effort to themselves. Also they are taught the rudiments of first aid; how one man may pick up and carry another unaided if the stretcher is not immediately at hand; how to stanch a wound which might prove fatal before a "casualty" can reach a regimental or field dressing station.

Motor transport is now a factor of great importance in the field work of the Medical Corps, and training in this branch of the service is emphasized accordingly. A large proportion of the men in this unit are gas-engine mechanics. Special instruction by experts in the care and handling of motor vehicles is given, and at the conclusion of the course it would have to be a pretty bad smash which would put the transport out of commission or even delay its movements beyond a period of skillful road repairs.

Similar training is given to the members of the Motor Ambulance unit. Though the motor ambulance driver is a chauffeur *par excellence*, yielding the palm only to the drivers of staff cars in that paradoxical reckless carefulness which skates upon the thin ice of disaster but never breaks through, other members of the unit are also trained in the handling of the vehicles, so that a substitute is always at hand in case of need.

Hospital attendants get their training in the camp hospitals under the direction of the best surgeons and physicians the Nation can supply. Since a Medical Corps camp is often a clearing-house for other arms of the service, there is no lack of "subjects." True, the wound cases are rare, but the lack of them is supplied by lectures. Just here we may note a fact for which the enlisted man in any branch of the service may well be thankful, and for which his relatives at home should be thankful. If he fall ill, he will be given, free of all charge, the services of the best specialists the Nation affords—men whose consultation and operating fee in civil life would put them out of reach for the person of moderate means and living at a distance.

But to return to the training. Modern medical science, army or otherwise, now includes the entire field of sanitation. Hence there is a sanitary department in the medical camp, with specialists at the head of each of its divisions and a carefully drilled rank and file to carry out their orders. In happy contradistinction to the camps of the past, the present-day cantonment is about the healthiest place in the world. Visiting one of the largest of these camps in point of numbers not long since, I was assured that there was not a single existent case of typhoid among all its thousands; that when disease of any sort appears it is a ten-to-one shot that it has been brought in from civil life by the recruits themselves, and that, having thus got in, it is not allowed to stay.

With the purely medical prophylactic methods, the inoculations which, if they had been better known or more universally used in the Spanish-American War, would have eliminated the terrible typhoid toll of fourteen lives lost to the fever to every one lost by bullets, this article need not concern itself. But prophylaxis nowadays has many ramifications. Camp cleanliness taught line upon line to the enlisted man has much to do with a death rate which is, in most instances, far below that of a city holding an equal number of inhabitants. To the men of the sanitary squads is owing the cleanly immaculacy of the up-to-date camp. They may not pick up all the burnt match-ends and cigarette-stubs, but they see to it that they are picked up.

Garbage disposal also comes within the purview of the sanitary unit; the camp refuse is either incinerated or sold, to be carried away immediately; and in the laboratories high-grade specialists—enlisted men, many of them—make frequent tests of the water supply, microscopic analyses of the sewage effluent, food tests, tests for anything and everything that can possibly affect the health of the camp city. Insect destruction and prevention also fall within the province of the Sanitary Department. Under its direction, and often by its own personnel, swamps are drained, mosquito-breeding pools are oiled, and the animal quarters are kept free from fly-incubating nuisances. In some of the camps this campaign of cleanliness conducted by the sanitary contingent is made so thorough that the window-screens in the barracks and even in the mess-halls may be left open. Indeed, the absence of flies is one of the things that first impresses the visitor. Last June it was my good fortune to be a guest in one of these unscreened mess-halls.

"How do you manage to keep the place so free from flies?" I asked of the bright young sanitary sergeant who sat next to me.

"That is one of the things we are here for," he countered, good-naturedly. "The house-fly, like all the other *Muscidæ*, thrives only where the breeding conditions are favorable. These conditions, either in camps or cities, are readily controllable, as was proved some years ago in the city of ——," and he slid easily off into a technical account of a great fly crusade.

Later on I shot a question at the surgeon-captain who had given me permission to sit at mess with his enlisted men.

"Who is that young sergeant who came out with me?" I inquired.

The officer smiled. "Found him rather interesting, did you?"

"I did, indeed."

"Well, he ought to be. We have some pretty good timber in the ranks of this man's Army. That young fellow, for example, took his master's degree at one of our greatest universities—and was an honor man, at that."

I was properly impressed. "And he is only a sergeant?" I ventured.

"Why not?" was the calm reply. "As it happens in this particular instance, our man has been recommended for a commission, and he will doubtless get it. But you will find plenty of university men in the M. C. rank and file who are quite content to remain as they are, doing what they are told to do with

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splendid obedience plus an educated man's training and good judgment. I needn't add that they are the meat and marrow of the service. That says itself."

A training camp for officers is one of the many activities of a Medical Corps cantonment, and its work is that of fitting the civilian physician or surgeon into the official niche in the organization. Of field drill for the medical officer there need be little; but since he is to take his place as a commander of men, and must be properly inducted into the Army scheme of things, there is much to be learned. Paper work, which in his case is rather more than less voluminous than in the other arms of the service, Medical Corps methods of procedure, military law, the directing of subordinates—all these are taught in open-air schools when the season and weather permit.

The Medical Corps units as organized for field service are not large, as the field units in other branches of the service are reckoned. In action each unit has its designated work. At or very near the front, some of them at times actually in the front-line trenches, are the regimental aid stations, small units for emergency work by which the wounded soldier is given his first attention. Back of these are a smaller number of dressing-stations to which the "casualties" are carried by the litter-bearers. From the dressing-station to the nearest field hospital an ambulance division operates through its own unit with either motor-driven or animal-drawn vehicles. Back of the field hospitals, and serving three of them, is the evacuation hospital, and to this again the transfer is made by an ambulance unit. Where such an arrangement is at all possible, the evacuation hospital is located near a railhead, and the transfer of the wounded from this point to the base hospital is made by hospital trains, themselves marvels of comfort and convenience. Each of these units and many others in the Corps are distinct organizations, each with its stated number of officers, commissioned or non-commissioned, and each complete in itself. And it is as separate units in the field that they "carry on."

Taking it all in all, with an enemy as calculatingly barbarous as the Hun, there is no more heroic job in the great war than that undertaken by the Medical Corps. Bound by the international law which declares that he may not act upon the offensive, the M. C. officer or enlisted man can only grin and bear it when a Boche sniper takes pot-shots at him while he is trying to drag some wounded man out of the zone of fire or when some Boche airman spots the Red Cross markings of his hospital and makes them the target for his bombs. Such hard conditions ask for the highest courage, and the men who face them are true soldiers—Soldiers of Rescue.

KNOLL PAPERS

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH

A VILLAGE not a thousand miles from New York City, containing perhaps twelve hundred inhabitants, a majority of whom are Protestants, has the good fortune to possess but one Protestant church. That church, therefore, unites the people instead of dividing them. This church has a pastor who believes that the church exists for the community, not the community for the church; and, what is even more unusual, the church shares that belief with him. Recently this pastor announced a Sunday-school picnic to which all the children and all the grown-ups of the village were invited, and he published this invitation in the local paper in the following words: "Young or old, Protestant or Catholic, whoever you are and whatever you are, you are invited to the community picnic to be given by the Presbyterian Church next Saturday afternoon, September 22. A splendid lunch is being arranged by the ladies, but those who wish may bring baskets. All will eat together when the sports are over. Abundance of prizes. Everything free." He at the same time announced that there would be automobiles at the church at the appointed hour to take all comers to the picnic grounds, about two miles distant. I visited the picnic grounds, and found about three hundred of the villagers there. Contributions of automobiles and contributions to the picnic table had been made without solicitation by some not connected with the church. The children were having a merry time with their sports, and the grown-ups almost as merry a time in looking on. Enough, I afterward learned, was provided to feed all comers, and a balance was left over which was given to one or two poor families in the vicinity. This is not the only service this community church is rendering to the village. The pastor has a small fund—the church is not a rich one—which he can use at his discretion in aid of any poor, quite regardless of their church connection, and there is held in the house of one of the ladies of the church every week a sewing bee—sewing for the soldiers—which is announced every Sunday from the pulpit with the other church notices, and which is attended and participated in by ladies of all denominations and of none at all.

This seems to me something of a novelty in church life. Like many novelties, it is really a return to primitive times.

Jesus Christ after his resurrection gave to his disciples their commission: "As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you. And when he had said this, he breathed on them, and saith unto them, Receive ye the Holy Spirit: whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained." In this commission he defined the mission of his disciples: "As my Father hath sent me, even so send I you." He endowed them with power to fulfill that commission: "Receive ye the Holy Ghost;" and he told them what would be the result of their loyalty and what the result of their failure; "Whosesoever sins ye remit, they are remitted unto them; whosesoever sins ye retain, they are retained." Endowed with his spirit, they could drive away sin from their community; if they did not, the sin would remain. He said nothing to them about any successors; and neither then nor at any other time did he give them authority to appoint successors. We must either suppose that the mission and the power expired with them at their death or that the mission is given to all those who are imbued with his spirit, rejoice in his companionship, and desire to carry on his work. The history of the Church confirms the latter opinion.

At first the disciples formed no organization. To them there did not appear any need of an organization. Their faith that Jesus was the Messiah had been disappointed by his death; it had been revived and established when they came to believe in his resurrection. They did not easily abandon their Jewish conception of the kingdom of God; what was new in their faith was that Jesus had interpreted its spirit and had come to earth to establish it, and they expected his speedy return to complete by miraculous power the work which he had begun. They went therefore everywhere preaching the glad tidings that the Deliverer had come. They regarded themselves simply as the heralds of a coming King. Being Jews, they regarded Christianity as only a new development of Judaism, esteemed circumcision to be obligatory, and observed the seventh day as the Sabbath.

But the day when their Master lay in the tomb and their hopes lay buried with him could not be to the disciples the festal day that the seventh day was to the Jewish people; nor could they pass by without any celebration the day when their hopes arose from the grave with their Master's resurrection. On this day they met in their various homes for prayer, and generally for a supper held in memory of him, as he had requested. The number of Christians was so small that one house was quite sufficient to receive them all. These social communions were probably generally held in the evening, for the disciples were almost invariably poor, and their day hours were not their own. These

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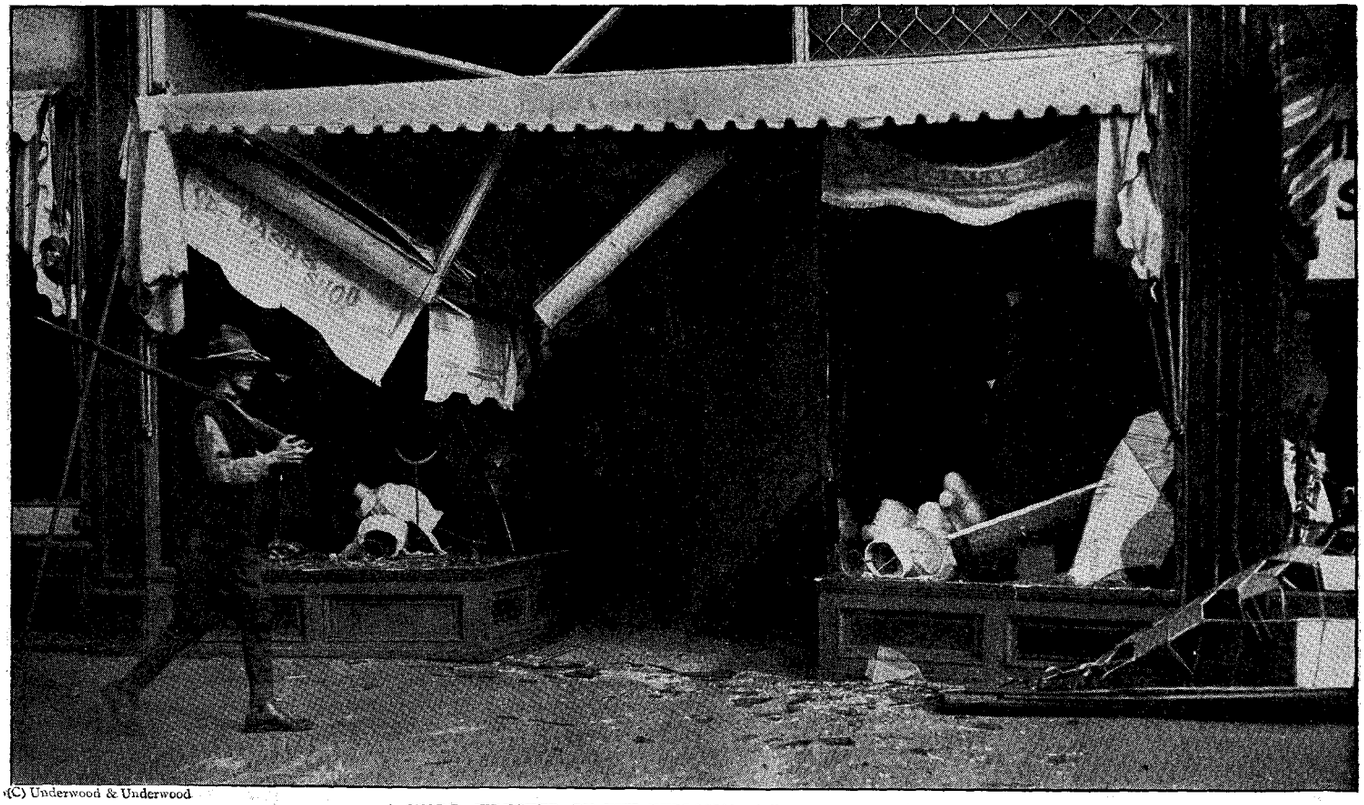
REFUGEES FROM THE SCENE OF THE EXPLOSION BEING CARED FOR BY A SAILOR GUARD



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A STORE, WRECKED BY THE EXPLOSION, UNDER MILITARY GUARD

THE GREAT EXPLOSION OF MUNITIONS AT MORGAN, NEW JERSEY, BRINGS WAR'S DEVASTATION TO OUR DOORS

The great loss of life and the property damage caused by this explosion might easily have been multiplied indefinitely if the munition plant's magazine had been blown up. Precautions against such disasters should be taken by every one responsible for a munition plant, and especially by the Government inspectors and officials who may have authority in such matters

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(C) International Film Service

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—STATUE UNVEILED AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS

Lord Charnwood, the English author of an admirable "Life of Lincoln," is the second figure from the left; opposite him at the right, next the pedestal, is Secretary Daniels, who unveiled the statue, which is the work of Andrew O'Connor

International Film Service

PRINCE MAXIMILIAN OF BADEN, GERMANY'S NEW CHANCELLOR

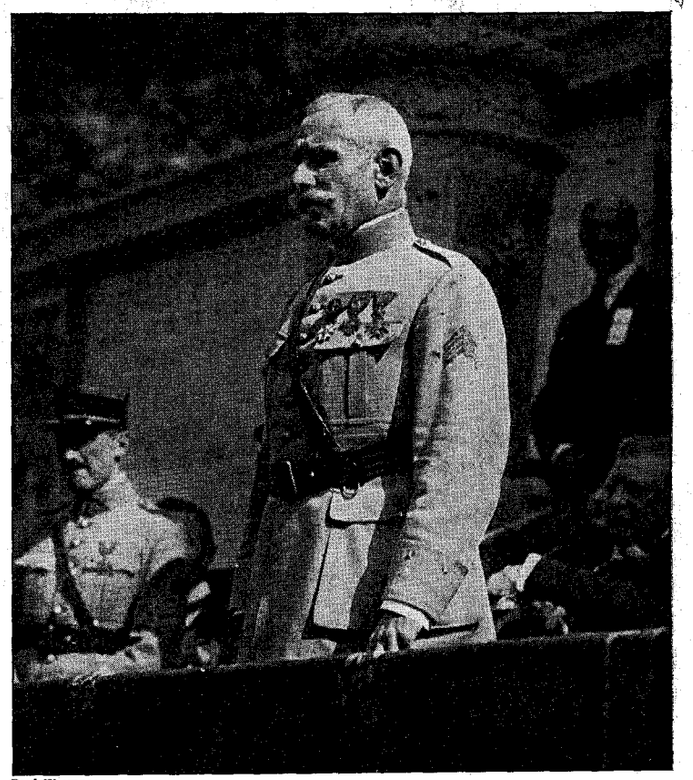
Prince Maximilian is heir to the throne of the Grand Duchy of Baden. Although put forward as an upholder of liberalism, he belongs to the Junkers, the landed aristocracy of Germany, and to the military caste

"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM"—THE HERO OF DEMOCRACY AND THE REPRESENTATIVE OF AUTOCRACY

Press Illustrating Service

THE NEW KING OF BULGARIA, BORIS III

King Boris succeeds his father, Ferdinand, who has abdicated. He is twenty-four years old. His mother was Marie Louise, daughter of Duke Robert of Parma. King Ferdinand's abdication was forced by the Bulgarian *débâcle*



Paul Thompson

GENERAL HENRI CLAUDON SPEAKING FOR LIBERTY

General Claudon is the ranking officer of the French Military Commission now in America. He paid a warm tribute on the occasion of this address to America and Americans for their help in the war

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CZECHOSLOVAK DAY—CZECHOSLOVAKS AT THE LIBERTY ALTAR

Paul Thompson

GREEK DAY—GREEK GIRLS PARADING FOR THE LOAN

Paul Thompson

ITALIAN BERSAGLIERI CHEERING FOR THE LOAN

PATRIOTIC GROUPS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES WHO HELPED TO ROUSE ENTHUSIASM FOR THE FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN IN NEW YORK CITY

The work for the Fourth Liberty Loan indicated above, shared in as it was by the representatives of the many diverse nationalities who make up New York City's "melting pot," was typical of the service performed by America's adopted sons and daughters throughout the land

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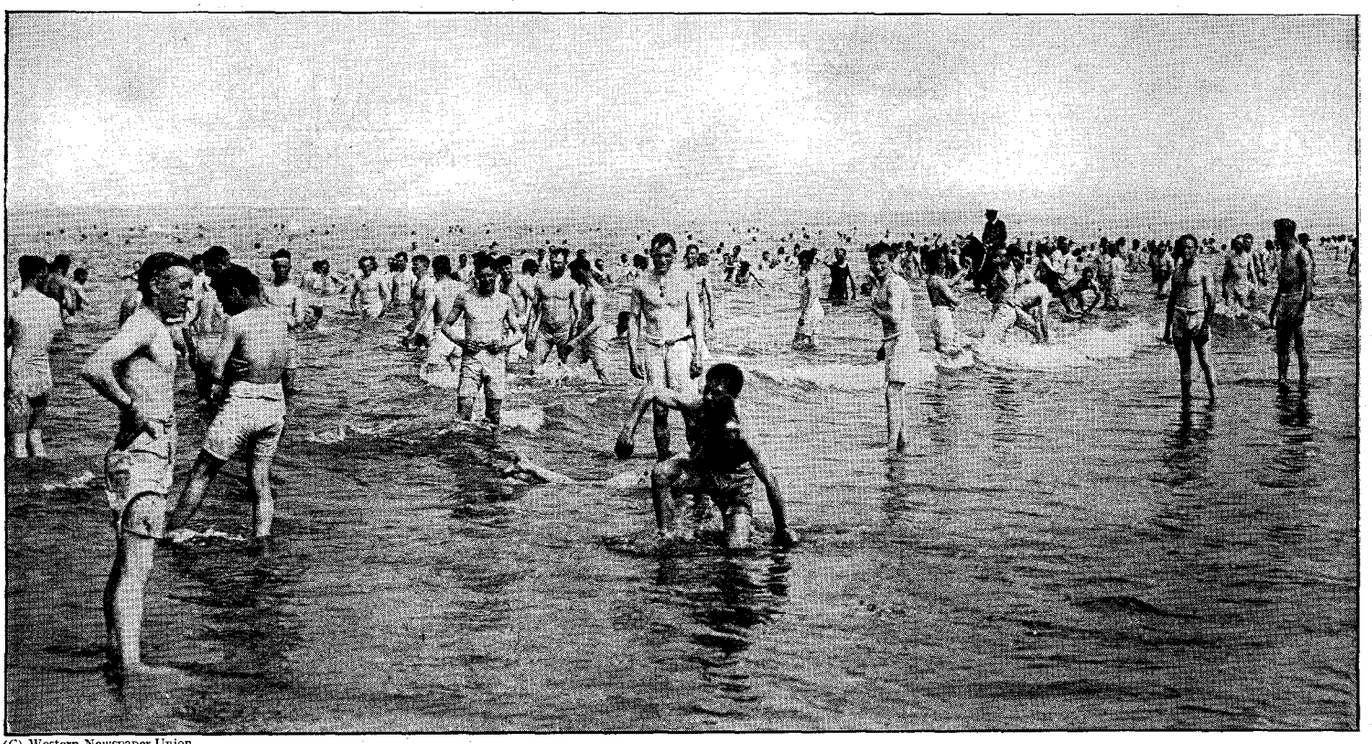
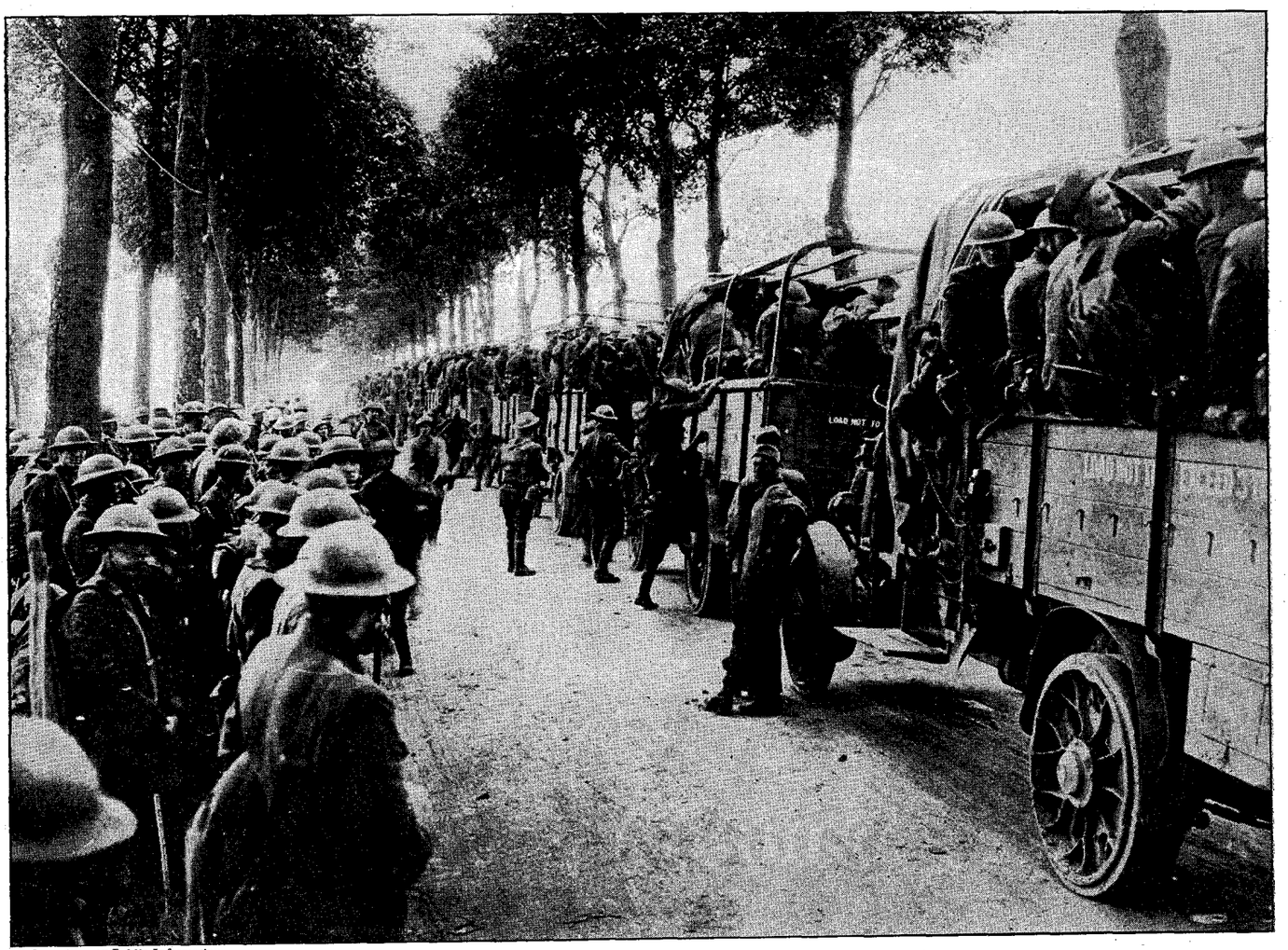


(C) Western Newspaper Union

CONVALESCENT SOLDIERS ENJOYING A HEALTHFUL DIP IN THE SEA ON THE COAST OF FRANCE



(C) Committee on Public Information

AMERICAN SOLDIERS OF THE SEVENTH INFANTRY GOING TO THE FIRING LINE ON TRUCKS OF THE MOTOR TRANSPORT SERVICE

WORK AND PLAY FOR OUR SOLDIERS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

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meetings were not recruiting stations; they could not be. The Jews regarded the Christians with derision, the pagans with indifference. Neither Jew nor pagan was likely to attend these simple services. The recruiting was done elsewhere. The glad tidings were preached wherever an opportunity could be found—in a schoolhouse, a synagogue, a market-place, a street corner, or a private home. In this respect the disciples followed the method of their Master. Any one might preach or baptize, or, so far as appears from the record, take the Master's place in the Memorial Supper. There was no distinction between priest and layman. In this respect the early disciples followed the habit of their nation, which carefully confined the duties of the priesthood to a specially appointed class, but allowed any one to preach who had or thought he had a message.

I have not space here to trace the subsequent development of the Church. It must suffice to say that in that development a radical revolution was wrought. These simple brotherhoods became a highly organized society, and later a group of different highly organized societies. The brotherhoods no longer went out to carry their messages or their ministry of good deeds to the community. They expected that the members of the community would come to the brotherhoods. If they did not come, they were at fault. Sometimes non-attendants were fined for their failure; sometimes severely punished. Sometimes they were merely deprived of privileges accorded to the church attendants; they could not be scholars in the state universities; they could not hold office in the state nor even vote in communities in which popular elections were held. In course of time these legal penalties and disabilities were abolished, but social disabilities remained. In my boyhood in a New England village the men and women who did not go to church were looked on with suspicion and even with aversion.

During all this time it is true that there were disciples who had a Christlike understanding of Christ's words. They carried on works of charity and mercy; fed the hungry at the monastery door, taught the children in parochial schools, provided a place of refuge in the cathedrals for criminals fleeing from an unmerciful law enforcement, and sent out missionaries to carry the Gospel to heathen lands. But in Protestant circles this conception that the world is the field did not begin to dominate the brotherhoods until about the middle of the eighteenth century. The official definition of the Church contained in the Thirty-nine Articles of the Episcopal Church was the definition generally accepted in all Protestant communions:

> The visible Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in the which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance, in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same.

The Christians differed as to what is the pure Word of God and what is the duly ministering of the Sacraments, but they agreed in thinking that to teach the pure Word and minister the Sacraments in the brotherhood was the whole duty of the Church.

For the last century and a half we have been coming back to a truer conception of the function of the Church and a truer estimate of the value of its Sabbath services. The preaching of Whitefield and Wesley outside church walls; the organization of home and foreign missionary societies; the creation of the Sunday school, originally designed to teach the children of non-church-goers; the social settlement work; the parish house, with its clubs, its gymnasium, and its schools; the so-called institutional church, with its varied philanthropic activities; the King's Daughters, and the Salvation Army, are all illustrations of the outgoing spirit in the modern Christian church. Of all these products of the new understanding of Christianity perhaps the most remarkable are the Young Men's Christian Associations and the Young Women's Christian Associations.

In 1844 a few young men met in London to talk over the question, What could they do to improve the condition of their fellows in the drapery and other trades in that city? Out of this humble beginning has come the Young Men's Christian Association with its ever-widening ministry to men of all trades and vocations, with its club-house in every considerable city, and now with its "hut" in every camp and cantonment at home and abroad. The Association has wisely made membership in some Christian church a condition of participation in the government of the local Associations; for thus it has avoided the danger of becoming another and rival church, and has remained and will remain the right hand of the Church for field service. I wish it had welcomed to its growing membership all members of any and every church that called itself Christian. But its less catholic policy has perhaps really extended the sphere of its usefulness, since other organizations possessing its spirit and adopting its methods have been created—the Young Men's Christian Union by the non-evangelical churches, the Knights of Columbus by the Roman Catholic Church, the Hebrew Young Men's Association by the Jews, and the Young Women's Christian Association to do by and for women what the Young Men's Christian Association is doing by and for men.

Critics sometimes think that the Young Men's Christian Association is neglecting what they call its religious work and devoting itself too much to secular activities; that it lays too much emphasis on its gymnasium and too little on its prayer-meetings. But this criticism seems to me to be founded on a mistaken idea as to the function of the Sabbath-day services of the church. Their primary object ought to be to instruct and inspire Christian believers for Christian service. That Christian service may sometimes be rendered by repeating to the community the message heard in the church—that is, by lay preaching. But it is mainly to be rendered not by preaching, but by practicing; by carrying out in the individual life or in organized activities the spirit received and the ideals inculcated in the church services. Christian life is the best evidence of Christianity. Even the skeptic Gibbon, in his account of the extraordinary progress of primitive Christianity, gives as one of the five chief causes of that progress the fact that "the primitive Christian demonstrated his faith by his virtues." That kind of demonstration has not lost its power. The Young Men's Christian Association is demonstrating to unnumbered thousands the truth and value of Christianity not by what it says but by what it does. The Church tells Christian believers what is the kingdom of God, but it is for the Christian believers to go out from the Church and build that kingdom of God.

The test of the Church is not the size of the attending congregation, nor even the number that are added from time to time to its active membership. These are good signs; but they are not the test. The test is the kind of service its members are rendering to the community and the kind of life they are living in the community. We do not go to church to serve God. We go to church to learn how to serve God and to receive inspiration from that service. Listening to a Christian sermon is no more practicing Christianity than listening to medical lectures is practicing medicine. Let me recall Christ's commission to his disciples: "As the Father hath sent me, even so send I you."

We are apt to think of Jesus Christ only as a great preacher. He was a great preacher, but he was much more. He preached in the synagogue and in the Temple when he had the opportunity to do so, but he did not confine himself to preaching, nor in his preaching to either synagogue or Temple. He went where men were and he carried to them a ministry fitted to their needs. Were they hungry, he fed them; were they sick, he healed them; were they ignorant, he taught them; were they discouraged, he gave them hope; were they self-satisfied and selfish, he rebuked them; were they repentant, he assured them of the Father's forgiveness. This was the work which he did, and this was the work which he appointed for his disciples to do. We follow Christ by carrying into our every-day work the spirit which he carried into his work. We serve our Father by serving his children; the baker serves by feeding the public; the teacher, by instructing his pupils; the lawyer, by administering justice; the doctor, by healing the sick; the social circle, by the charity that thinketh no evil; mothers serve by taking in their arms the children God has given them and blessing them. The Apostle has told us that Christ came to teach us to live soberly, righteously, godly, looking for the blessed hope and appearing of the glory of the great God and our Saviour Jesus Christ. The Church is fulfilling the work which Christ gave it to do when by its pulpit teaching, but still more by the lives of its members, it is inspiring in the community the life of self-control, of good will and fair dealing, of reverence and humility, of inspiring hopefulness and ennobling aspiration.

This is what I mean by a community church.

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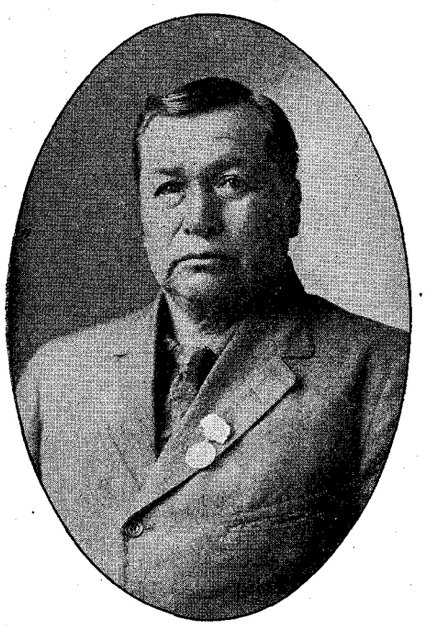
THE CAREER OF A NOTABLE INDIAN

BY MABEL POWERS (YEHSENNOHWEHS)

THE last of the great Seneca chiefs is dead. Among his own people he was known as Sosondowa—"Great Night." The whites addressed him as Chief Edward Cornplanter—for he was the great-great-grandson of the celebrated Cornplanter of history, who helped to defeat Braddock in 1755, but afterward became the steadfast friend of the whites.

Sosondowa was a man of fine presence, with broad shoulders, deep chest, and a well-poised head. He knew the secrets of



SOSONDOWA (EDWARD CORNPLANTER)

the art of story-telling, and it was as a story-teller that I first came to know him. As one sat by his lodge fire and listened, one felt that here was a man of elemental genius. The first story I heard from him was a variation of the familiar legend of the white man's buying from the Indian as much land as could be covered by a buffalo's skin.

Sosondowa began, in a voice that rang true, vital, sincere, as he put a fresh log on the fire:

"They say it was this way. Long time ago—before Columbus come—Indian have dream. He see big white bird coming from sunrising; it have great powerful wings, it sweep toward setting sun, take everything before it. That was white man coming"—he nodded significantly.

"Then white man come," he continued, after a pause. "He come with one hand raised—that mean he come in name of Great Spirit. He hold out other hand to Indian. Indian take it, call him brother. Then white man ask for little seat, size buffalo skin. Indian give it to him, give him skin to spread by fire. Then what white man do?" he questioned, as a war-trail gleam shot into his eyes. "White man take buffalo skin and cut into little strips, so; he tie strips together till he make long cord that reach long trail. Then he measure off so much land as long cord go round. That was little seat, size buffalo skin, white man took!

"Pretty soon white man ask for another seat. Indian give it to him, move on. Then he want another—and another. Every time it take more room for him to sit down. And now Indian, instead of white man, got little seat size buffalo skin."

Then the chief, with a terrible intensity, added: "But white man done great wicked before Great Spirit, and Great Spirit no forget. He give Indian strength yet. Now things begin to turn. Now Indian's seat getting bigger. He study to get up, learn to run engines, street cars, make automobiles, build bridges, print newspapers, write, play, sing, yes, even got seat in Washington. White man, too, see wrong that was done Indian. He getting kind heart for Indian. He try to learn Indian ways, laws, how to hold councils. Little children play Indian, dress like Indian. Stores sell Indian things. Big singers sing Indian songs, people like you come for Indian stories. Why? Cause now everybody want to know about Indian."

But Sosondowa was also a sage. Contributions of permanent value on the rites of the Iroquois were made by him to the State Archæological Department at Albany. Chief among these was "The Code of Handsome Lake," a translation of the ritual that forms the basis of certain Indian beliefs of to-day.

"Handsome Lake" was an Iroquois Indian who lived during the latter part of the eighteenth century, when the Indians' great confederacy had been crushed and their ideals destroyed by the white man. Intemperance had run riot among them, and for sixty years "Handsome Lake" had shared in this degradation. When apparently on his death-bed, he announced that he had received a revelation. Four messengers of the Great Spirit visited him, he said, and gave him a message of new life for his people. It was called the "Gaiwiio," or "Good Tidings." The prophet rose from his bed and for sixteen years taught the "Gaiwiio." In two years, it is said, so marked was the reform among the Indians that President Jefferson sent a letter commending the teaching, which consists of moral and Christian teachings admirably adapted to the needs of the Indians.

Sosondowa was the last of the great preachers of the Gaiwiio. He went from one reservation to another proclaiming this message. "I work for Great Spirit," he would say, and one could not doubt his sincerity after hearing him recite the Gaiwiio, which required four ascending suns for presentation. His final appeal to his people to resist the firewater was most moving and impassioned.

Sosondowa had many friends among both whites and Indians. His only son enlisted and became a corporal in the American Army, and is now in France. A "condolence" was held on September 3 at Lake Placid by the members of the Lake Placid Club in memory of Sosondowa, in recognition of the services he had rendered at the Annual Council Fire for several seasons.

A FRENCH SCHOOLMASTER

Yesterday, while passing through the quaint little village of Thing-um-bob, and being amused at what has become a very common contrast—a lumbering motor truck in the lee of a mediæval church—I passed the *Mairie;* but the Mayor was not in his diminutive town hall. In fact, all the blinds were closed except on the ground floor at one end. At this end, too, was a small shady yard with a fence about it. Going that way, I found there that was a side entrance into that yard from the hall—two entrances, to tell the truth—and over one door was painted "*Filles*" and over the other "*Garçons.*" And above the two of them I read that it was the village school.

The doors were open, as were the windows, and from within came the typical sound of a school-room, whether in our own little red schoolhouses or great municipal establishments. There was the rustling of paper and the closing of books. Then came a man's voice, half humorous and half tragic, as the schoolmaster tried to get some complicated idea into some little brown French head. The master asked a question, the infant replied, and the master let loose such a joyful, ringing laugh, of a type too rarely found in schools, that I up and walked right in. Tableau!

It was a regular old-time school-room, such as our grandparents were used to, with the long, narrow desks and seats, so that those blessed with long legs could have their feet on the floor, while the little tads had to swing theirs hopelessly far above it. The oldest was perhaps about twelve and the youngest six years old, the boys sitting, grinning, on one side and the girls demurely on the other. Boys? The same all the world over. The only real difference I find between French and American boys is that the former are just a shade more polite and respectful to their elders and that the French lads wear their shirt-tails *out*, though usually gathered in at the waist by means of a belt. Most of them wore simple black affairs, with much-bepatched blue trousers just visible beneath.

But if the school-room were old-fashioned the methods were not, and on the wall I found, for instance, the very latest charts, such as are used for teaching natural history—very interesting ones, too. And the schoolmaster told me that the children adored this study because they had only to walk outdoors and in almost any meadow or any neighboring woods or brook find the very creatures so ingeniously displayed on the colored chart.

The schoolmaster? I suspected it when I first saw him, for he had a military bearing and a firm if jovial face. Also, he shook hands with his *left* hand. There were two diminutive ribbons on his coat. One was for service and the other for a wound—a vicious bayonet thrust through his right forearm. He shrugged his shoulders and gave a quick smile, head on one side. But what would one have? "*C'est la guerre!*" Also, it did not in the least prevent his being a very good teacher. And he had already learned to write with chalk and with pen with his left hand. His right hand was very, very stiff; he could move it only a little. However, who knows? It improved more and more, and perhaps it would be useful again. Then he laughed with the brave laugh of the indomitable French, made an inimitable gesture with both hands, and remarked that, after all, the Americans would make up for everything. And Foch! What a master mind!

Meanwhile all those children sat silent; proud, no doubt, of their soldier-teacher, and satisfying their curiosity with the unwavering stare of childhood concerning the droll American. For, truth to tell, our boys amuse young France hugely.

When I left, all and sundry assembled outdoors, and nothing must do but that I take with me a diminutive photograph of the children and their teacher. There was a fluttering of hands and good-bys, and as I turned a corner they were flocking in again, like a swarm of bees. A short time

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afterwards, passing the *Mairie* again, I heard once more the cheery voice of the brave little schoolmaster, who with courage and good humor was doing his best to "carry on" in that little back-country village, far removed from the noise of battle or even the scars—the visible scars—of war.

CHARLES K. TAYLOR, Pvt.
American Expeditionary Force in France.

I WILL

BY ALBAN ASBURY

My road is steep as Alpine path,
The dangers multiply apace.
My evil foes, surcharged with wrath,
Are set to thwart me in the race.
But, be the goal as hard again,
I will attain! I WILL!

My soul with inward grief is rent,
The palace of my dreams is sacked,
The forces of my youth are spent,
My argosies of joy are wracked.
Yet, if I must, through furnace fire,
I will aspire! I WILL!

For though I tread the brink of hell,
The Everlasting Arm holds strong.
Though I must wait the Doomsday knell,
The Everlasting Love lasts long.
So, though I break beneath the rod,
I'll climb to God! I WILL!

SOME HIGH PRICES IN 1863

BY BESSIE T. DENNY

A copy of the "Daily Citizen," a Confederate paper published in Vicksburg in 1863, and preserved by H. C. Taylor, throws interesting light on the comparative scarcity of breadstuffs, the relative price of flour, and the contempt in which hoarders were held in the days of our Civil War. One paragraph reads:

"If aught would appeal to the heart of stone of the extortioner with success, the present necessities of our citizens would do so. It is needless to attempt to disguise from the enemy or our own people that our wants are great, but still we can conscientiously assert our belief that there is plenty within our lines, by exercise of prudence, to last until long after succor reaches us. We are satisfied there are numerous persons within our city who have breadstuffs secreted, and are doling it out at the most exorbitant figures to those who had not the foresight or means at their command to provide for the exigencies now upon us.

"A rumor has reached us that parties in our city have been, and are now, selling flour at five dollars per pound! molasses at ten dollars per gallon! and corn at ten dollars per bushel! [Confederate money, of course.] We have not yet proved the fact, but this allusion to the subject may induce some of our citizens to ascertain whether these prices have been paid and to whom; and if so, let a brand not only be placed upon their brow, but let it be seared into their very brain, that humanity may shun them as it would the portals of hell itself."

In contrast to this we have another paragraph:

"Among the many good deeds we hear spoken of with pride by our citizens, we cannot refrain from mentioning the case of Mr. F. James. This gentleman having more corn than he thought necessary to last him during the siege at this place, portioned off what would do him for the brief interval that will ensue before arrival of succor to our garrison, and since that time has relieved the wants of many families free of charge. May he live long and prosper and his name be handed down to posterity when the siege of Vicksburg is written, as one in whose breast the milk of human kindness had not dried up."

The spirit of the times was perhaps reflected by the editor in the following:

"We are indebted to Major Gillespie for a steak of 'Confederate beef.' We have tried it and can assure our friends that, if it is rendered necessary, they need have no scruples at eating the meat. It is sweet, savory and tender, and so long as we have a mule left we are satisfied our soldiers will be content to subsist on it."

The shortage of paper at that time is illustrated by the fact that this issue of the "Daily Citizen" was published on the blank side of a roll of wall-paper. [A sample of this oddity is inclosed.—THE EDITORS.]

SOLDIERS' READING IN THE CIVIL WAR

BY WILLIAM F. YUST
Librarian Public Library, Rochester, New York

The splendid work which is being done through the American Library Association in providing library service for our soldiers and sailors is in striking contrast to that afforded the soldiers during the Civil War. It has been said on high authority that no libraries whatever were provided for the men in those days, that nothing of the kind has ever been undertaken in America. This statement, however, needs modification.

I have just finished a period of three months' service as camp librarian at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, South Carolina, a rare opportunity for any librarian. For two months I was assisted there by my father, Fred Yust, a Civil War veteran. In commenting on the contrast between those days and these, he referred to the United States Christian Commission.

He says he first learned of this Commission at Memphis, Tennessee, in the summer of 1863. They had a reading-room there in the city where the soldiers could obtain newspapers and books. He drew a history of the patriarchs. As this was not in great demand, he was allowed to take it with him, and has kept it in his possession to this day.

An investigation of the records in the Library of Congress revealed considerable material relating to this Christian Commission. On November 16, 1861, a convention of delegates from various Young Men's Christian Associations was held in New York. They appointed twelve commissioners, who organized in Washington and maintained headquarters in New York throughout the war.

Their first appeal to the people at home was for religious newspapers, the soldiers' own family denominational papers. A pamphlet describing the activities of the Commission and appealing for various articles for the soldiers outlines "What to Send." One of the headings is as follows:

"Stimulants: Good brandy, Madeira wine, port wine, cordials.

"Domestic wines are excellent in winter, apt to spoil in summer.

"Good reading matter. Send no trash. Soldiers deserve the best. A library is a valuable hygienic appliance. For the able-bodied, good publications are mental and spiritual food. For convalescents, lively, interesting books, the monthlies, the pictorials, works of art, science, and literature, as well as those for moral and spiritual culture, such as you would put into the hands of a brother recovering.

"Stationery is much needed—paper, envelopes, and pencils."

Of course "good reading matter" was only one of the many things provided. And yet it was an important item systematically managed. Lists of available books were printed and monthly reports were made. These reports consisted of a statistical table and illustrative incidents. The table showed the author and title of each book, the number of times it was drawn, or if it had remained on the shelf or had been lost.

Most of the books were of a religious character, but one of the printed catalogues of 125 books included the following:

Beecher—Lectures to Young Men.	Hooker—Chemistry.
Brown's Concordance.	Hooker—Natural Philosophy.
Bryant—Selections from American Poets.	Hooker—Physiology.
Bunyan—Pilgrim's Progress.	Irving—Columbus.
Clay, Henry—(biography).	Irving—Sketch-Book.
Colton—American School Geography.	Lamb—Tales from Shakespeare.
Creasy—Decisive Battles.	Mayhew—Boyhood of Martin Luther.
Defoe—Robinson Crusoe.	Milton—Paradise Lost.
Goodrich—Glance at Philosophy.	Scott—Ivanhoe.
Goodrich—Glance at Science.	Scott—Lady of the Lake.
Halleck—Selections from British Poets.	Stowe—Uncle Tom's Cabin.
Hallock—Harlan Page.	Histories of England, Rome, Greece, France.
	Webster, Daniel—(biography).
	Wells—Geology.

Of the 125, seventeen were in German, one Swedish, one French. Publishers of about 75 first-class newspapers and magazines agreed to supply the Army and Navy at half of the regular subscription price.

That this work of supplying proper reading to the soldiers was appreciated by the officers as well as by the men is attested by numerous letters. Here is one from Major-General J. M. Palmer, Army of the Cumberland, to Chaplain J. C. Thomas, "General Reading Agent:"

"I have examined your 'Reading System for the Army and Navy' with great interest and attention; and am satisfied that nothing yet devised is so well adapted to the end proposed.

"Every reflecting man connected with the Army has long felt the importance to the country of keeping the officers and men composing it in as intimate relations as possible with home life and home influence; of surrounding them with accustomed moral and intellectual helps as well as restraints; that they may be prepared at once to return to the duties of peace when done with war. It is possible, I am persuaded, to associate religious and moral growth and development with military service; and your system for the supply of proper reading will, when employed, be found an admirable agency in producing that result."

The United States Christian Commission closed its labors January 1, 1866. Its final report gives the following summary of its activities for 1862–5:

Delegates commissioned	4,859
Aggregate days of service rendered	181,562
Boxes of stores and publications distributed	95,066
Bibles, Testaments, and portions of Scripture distributed	1,466,748
Hymn and psalm books	1,370,953
Knapsack books in paper and flexible covers	8,308,052
Bound library books	296,816
Magazines and pamphlets	767,861
Religious weekly and monthly newspapers	18,126,002
Pages of tracts	59,104,243
"Silent Comforter," etc.	8,572
Sermons preached by delegates	77,744
Letters written by delegates	92,321

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of October 16, 1918

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Germany's Effort to Escape Defeat; The German Government and the German People; Surrender—Not Promised but Actual.
Reference: Page 241; editorial, page 247.
Questions:

Note.—Not less than two or three lessons should be devoted to a discussion of this very important topic. Read carefully every word of the German Chancellor's communication and the President's reply in this first exchange of communications about a possible armistice.

1. Does the Chancellor's proposal commit Germany to anything except a *discussion* of President Wilson's programme of January 8, 1918? Discuss freely. 2. The Outlook is keenly disappointed in the President's reply. What are its reasons? 3. Are you pleased and satisfied with the reply? Tell why. 4 Show that the reply is "subject to varied interpretations." Give reasons why this is or is not unfortunate. 5. Is the sole purpose of Germany's peace proposal a *negotiated* peace? If so, could anything be more unsatisfactory than such a purpose? Reasons. 6. If the President should be willing to discuss terms of peace with Germany, could he be charged with parleying with Prussianism? 7. Is there any *evidence* in what official Germany has said that indicates that she is willing and ready to accept without discussion peace on President Wilson's terms? Is she convinced that she will have to accept our terms? 8. According to The Outlook, when will victory actually be won (page 247)? 9. Discuss the real danger in allowing the German armies to withdraw from foreign soil intact. In your opinion, does President Wilson sanction such a thing? 10. Has this war destroyed the German spirit of pillage, plunder, and murder? Give proof. 11. Would it be democratic to place all Germany under a receivership? Explain what such a receivership would mean. 12. Have you read "The Soul of Germany," by T. F. A. Smith (Doran), "The Land of Deepening Shadow," by D. T. Curtin (Doran), and "The War and After," by Sir Oliver Lodge (Doran)?

II—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Topic: A Turning-Point in Japan.
Reference: Page 244.
Questions:

1. What information does The Outlook give about the new Japanese Prime Minister? 2. What does it tell us about civil government in Japan? 3. Explain the meaning of the following terms found in this reference: "Reactionary," "bureaucracy," "liberal constructionists," "party government." 4. Give briefly the facts about "nearly three decades of struggle between bureaucracy and liberalism" in Japan. 5. Is there sufficient evidence to warrant the belief that eventually all governments will be liberal and responsible?

III—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Preparing for the Future.
Reference: Page 242.
Questions:

1. What is the "interesting and important question" the proposed commission is to investigate? 2. Why interesting? Why important? 3. Which of the two proposed bills, the Weeks or the Overman, do you favor? Give reasons. 4. Has our Government been in the habit of "meeting so far as possible ... problems and conditions before their solution" has been "actually forced upon" it? Explain your answer. 5. Give several reasons why this would be an excellent habit for our Government to establish.

B. Topic: The Congressional Election.
Reference: Editorial, pages 248, 249.
Questions:

1. What is the connection between the first six paragraphs of this editorial and our coming Congressional election? Explain. 2. Restate and discuss the meaning of democracy as set forth by The Outlook. 3. Make clear how our next Congress may "do much to nullify the sacrifices of our soldiers in the field." 4. What is meant by quasi-Constitutional questions? Name some such questions that will have to be settled when this war ends. 5. What, according to The Outlook, are the types of men who have no place, and the only kind that have a place, in our next Congress? Discuss the voter's responsibility in reference to the new Congress.

IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

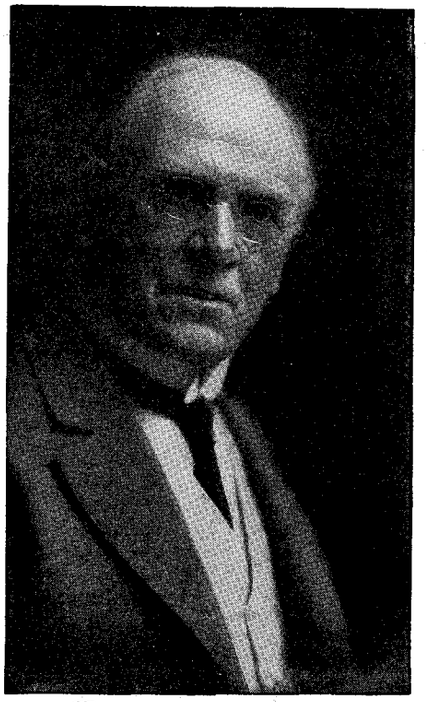
1. Germany is no more democratic now than she was in 1914. 2. German teachings are more dangerous than German armies. 3. Democracy is government by public opinion.

V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for October 16, 1918. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Premier, purview (244); bipartisan, initiate (242); political power, political liberty, doctrinaires (248).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outline of Current History will be sent on application



Dr. J. H. Tilden of Denver, Colorado, is one of the most widely known medical reformers in the United States. He is the editor of "Philosophy of Health." His important works are "Diseases of Women and Easy Childbirth;" "Food," 2 vol.; "Gonorrhea and Syphilis;" "Appendicitis;" "Cholera Infantum;" "Typhoid Fever;" "Impaired Health, Its Cause and Cure," 2 vol., etc.

"Spanish Influenza"

Everyone should know when and what to eat, for when an epidemic such as Spanish Influenza appears, those who have lived properly will have power to resist disease influences. Those who are enervated from wrong habits and who become sick should know the danger of eating under such circumstances. For information read

The Pocket DIETITIAN

by Dr. J. H. Tilden, who depends entirely upon diet and correcting of habits to relieve and cure his patients of their varying ailments.

Eating correctly and taking proper care of the body will keep those well who are in health or allow the body to right itself after it has been forced out of normality by wrong eating and wrong life in general. "THE POCKET DIETITIAN" is in the spirit of the times. It will teach you how to live—give you an idea of the real cause of disease and how to side-step it. It is crowded with hints as to proper food combinations, menus for people in all walks of life.

Man to be well must be separated from his bad habits that enervate, after which lost energy is returned and full health restored and maintained by right eating. The body will stay normal if properly cared for, and when sick, nothing cures except nature aided by the correction of bad habits.

"THE POCKET DIETITIAN" is destined to be one of the most popular books on diet published. Price only $1.00 (100-page volume, pocket size, flexible leather cover); it is worth a business to some, and life to others. Send check, money order or currency for it without delay. Address, Department "PD-2."

Philosophy of Health
DENVER, COLORADO

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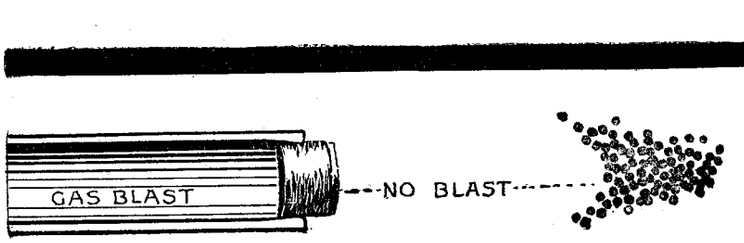
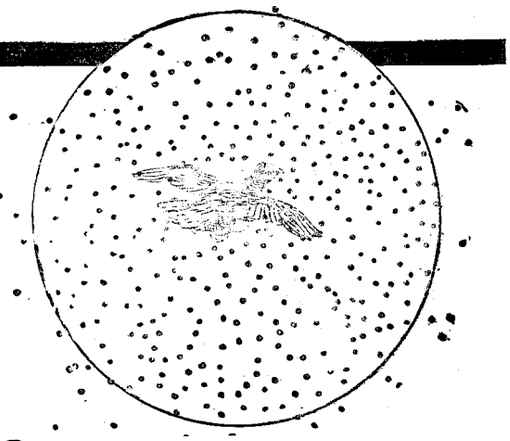




How many birds get through your shot patterns?

The Winchester pattern, 320 pellets, out of a possible 431, or 74% of the shot charge, evenly distributed. No birds get through

IT is not enough to know that your shells shoot hard, that they are sure fire and water-proofed. *It's the pattern that counts.*

The secret of good patterns is in the *wadding*. Good, close shooting, evenly distributed patterns are the direct result of a correct system of wadding scientifically adjusted to the bore of your gun.

The wadding, like the piston head of a gas engine, must give the explosion something solid to work against so that the shot may be *pushed* out evenly.

It must expand and fill the tube of the barrel, completely sealing in the gas behind it. No gas must escape to scatter the shot.

It must offer just the right amount of resistance to the explosion so as to develop uniform pressure and high velocity without danger of jamming the pellets out of shape at the "choke" or muzzle constriction.

The illustrations at the side of this page show actual test patterns, as high as 63% faulty, the result of poor wadding.

The Winchester system

The Winchester System of Wadding is the result of repeated experiments to determine the most efficient control of the gas blast.

The special construction of the *Base Wad* gives what is known as *Progressive Combustion* to the powder charge.

Combustion spreads instantly through the powder charge. By the time the top grains of powder become ignited the *full* energy of the burning powder behind is at work. Though the explosion is almost instantaneous, it is none the less *Progressive*, the final energy and maximum *velocity* of the completely burned powder being developed at the *muzzle*, where it is needed.

Meanwhile, under the heat of combustion, the tough, springy *Driving Wad* has expanded to fill the barrel snugly all round. No gas escapes. It is completely sealed in. The wadding *pushes* up the shot evenly.

At the muzzle the shot pellets slip out without *jamming* while the wadding is *checked for a brief interval* by the constriction of the muzzle. *It follows some distance behind the shot pattern.*

The shot cluster travels on, unbroken by gas blast or wadding, and makes the hard-hitting, uniform pattern for which Winchester shot shells are world famous.

Fish-Tail Flash. All Winchester smokeless shells are made with the new Winchester No. 4 Primer—the quickest and most powerful shot shell primer made. Its broad *fish-tail* flash gives instant and thorough ignition. Every grain of powder is completely burned up before the shot charge leaves the muzzle.

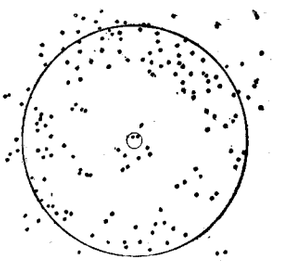
The Crimp. The required degree of pressure necessary in seating the driving wads is worked out in combination with the *hardness* or the *softness* of the *crimping* required for any particular shell.

Water-proofing and Lubrication. In the cold damp air of the marshes or under the blazing sun at the traps, Winchester shells will always play true. Winchester water-proofing process prevents them from swelling from dampness. Special lubrication of the paper fibres prevents brittleness and "splitting" in dry weather.

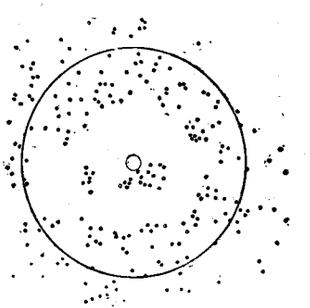
Uniform Shells. From primer to crimp, Winchester shells are constructed to insure the maximum pattern possible from any load and under all conditions. 25,000,000 rounds of ammunition are fired every year in testing Winchester guns and ammunition. $100,000 is spent annually in the inspection and testing of finished shot shells alone.

Clean hits and more of them

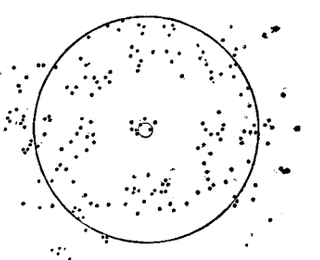
To insure more hits and cleaner hits in the field or at the traps be sure your shells are Winchester Leader and Repeater for Smokeless: Nublack and New Rival for Black Powder. Write for our Free Booklet on Shells. **Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Dept. 621, New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.**



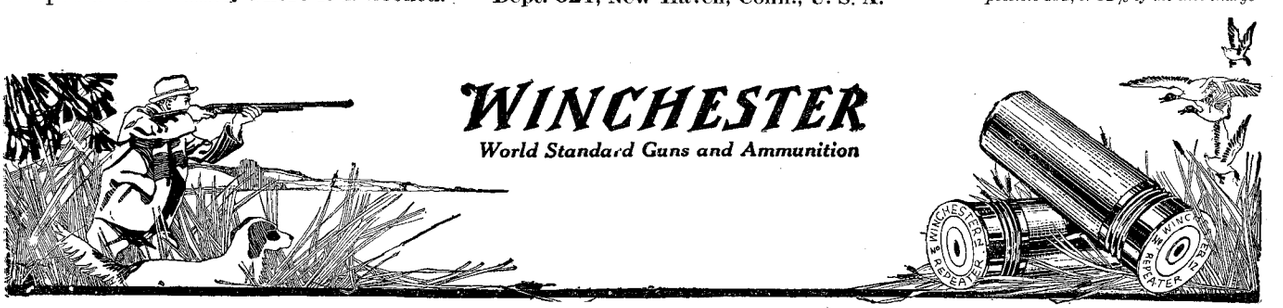
Effect of bad loading of wadding increases breech pressure. Violence of explosion "jams" and mutilates pellets. Actual test target 160 pellets, out of a possible 431, or 37% of the shot charge



Effect of weak wadding pierced by the gas blast. The blast blows into the shot cluster, scattering the pellets in all directions. Low velocity and poor penetration. Actual test target 178 pellets, out of a possible 431, or 41% of the shot charge



Effect of hard wadding fitting barrel loosely. Unchecked by friction or muzzle choke, it is blown through the shot cluster, scattering the shot. Actual test target 221 pellets, out of a possible 431, or 51% of the shot charge



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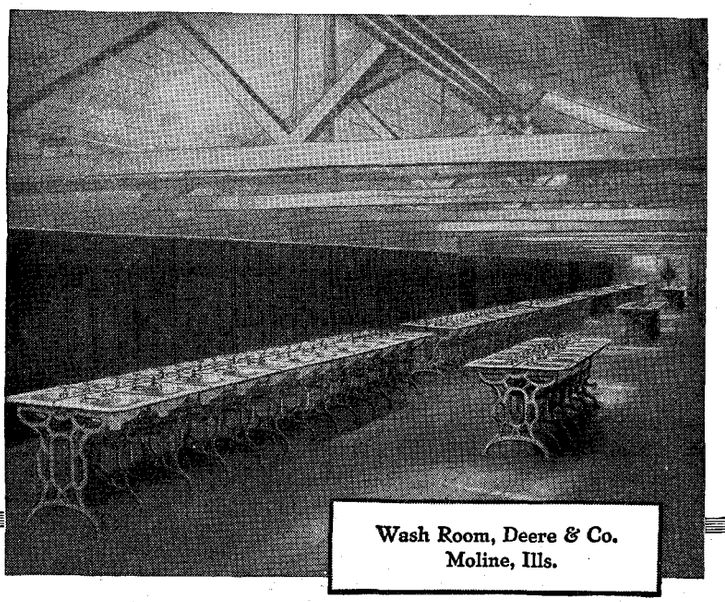

Wash Room, Deere & Co.
Moline, Ills.

War-Time Production

INDUSTRY, in its terrific endeavor to supply sufficient material for those who fight and for the non-combatants, too, must depend on a depleted man power augmented by women workers. That contented labor produces more and better work is conceded. To this end wise industrial heads improve sanitary conditions with better plumbing and cleaner surroundings in the wash rooms. This is a necessity, and especially so now that women constitute so large a percentage of factory labor.

"Factory Sanitation"

is a book full of suggestions in the line of sanitary needs. It is sent free on request to executives and managers. "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures—for Bath, Kitchen and Laundry—are described in a separate catalog.

The completeness of "Standard" service is a reliance to any manufacturer. It is valuable, not only regarding factory needs, but in the great housing problem with which so many industrial heads are confronted.

If you intend to build, remodel or install new fixtures, write for these books.

"Standard" Wholesale Houses

In the cities marked thus (*) at the bottom of this page there are "Standard" Wholesale Houses carrying in stock complete lines of

Supplies and Tools

for Mills, Mines and Factories—also the Water, Gas, Steam and Oil Industries. Write to, or call upon the nearest wholesale house of

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh

Permanent Exhibits In These Cities

NEW YORK.....35 W. 31ST
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NEW YORK WAREHOUSE.....38TH ST. & 11TH AVE.
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PHILADELPHIA.....1215 WALNUT
WASHINGTON.....SOUTHERN BLDG.
*PITTSBURGH.....439-449 WATER
PITTSBURGH.....106 SIXTH
PITTSBURGH.6373-6375 PENN AVE.
PITTSBURGH.....812 SECOND AVE.
*CHICAGO.....14-30 N. PEORIA
*ST. LOUIS.....810 N. SECOND
E. ST. LOUIS.15 COLLINSVILLE AVE.
*CLEVELAND.....4409 EUCLID
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The Outlook for November 6 will be a Special Publishers' Number

containing book articles, a review of new books, and publishers' announcements. Advertising copy for this issue must reach us not later than October 26. The issue of December 4 will contain further reviews of books issued during the present season.

A PROLETARIAT PRAYER

BY DON C. SEITZ

O God on high, no more create
The earthly monsters called the Great!
Spare us, O Lord, from those who deign
To sit on thrones and o'er us reign;
Or who in splendor and in greed
Consume what should the millions feed;
Before whose might in dumb appeal
The hapless, hopeless, humble, kneel.
They have no place in thy great plan
Where man stands eye to eye with man.
The gluttons, who for fame or gold
Have brought us evils manifold,—
Cast them no more, and leave us free
As men and brothers ought to be!

SHALL WE LET GERMANY ROT?

I came across a man the other day with whom three years ago I had had an argument. I had not then been able to persuade him that it was the manifest duty of our country to declare war on Germany. Now his views have changed completely, and nothing satisfies him but that Germany and her allies after the war should be kept in a sort of national prison camp. Let Germany rot, he says.

There is an old but immortal story told of an unfortunate who fell among thieves. They robbed him, wounded him, and left him by the wayside half dead.

Two very respectable men saw him lying there and let him lie. Another traveler, passing that way, stopped, stanched his wounds, took him on his own beast, and cared for him.

It costs something to help any one in sore need of help. To help a nation fallen among thieves may seem an impossible task, but the glory of our time lies in the fact that everywhere the impossibilities of the past are fast becoming the actualities of the present. Germany ought not to be left to rot; but, more, she *cannot* be.

Ambassador Jusserand's fine definition of the Allies' aim will stand: "Not to *destroy Germany*, but *Germanism*."

Any peace made till that is done would be betrayal of the dead and dishonor of the living. But that is not leaving Germany to rot; only unpardonable folly would leave Germany to rot.

Rot in one nation in time means poison for all nations. Rot is infectious. Rot must be cut out, not left in to fester and breed death.

This is the purpose of our people. To do this at any cost they have highly resolved. For this they are subordinating politics and party.

Democracy is a bigger and a holier thing than we thought. Democracy is brotherhood or it is the last and worst of shams.

Democracy sees all men of like passions and of one blood. It believes in all, it works for all. It will take risks, it will suffer for all; and it will never, never leave in the servitude of the lie millions of its fellow-men *to rot*, not even German men.

Germany has fallen among thieves—*and lying thieves at that*. She is suffering, as Professor Gilbert Murray has said, "from the murderous and corrupting power of the organized lie."

To deliver her will take time and may cost much; but for our own sake as well as for her sake we must deliver her. In the interests of civilization the one thing the Allied nations cannot do is to put her behind a fence, she and her allies and slaves, and leave them to rot. W. S. RAINSFORD.

Ridgefield, Connecticut.

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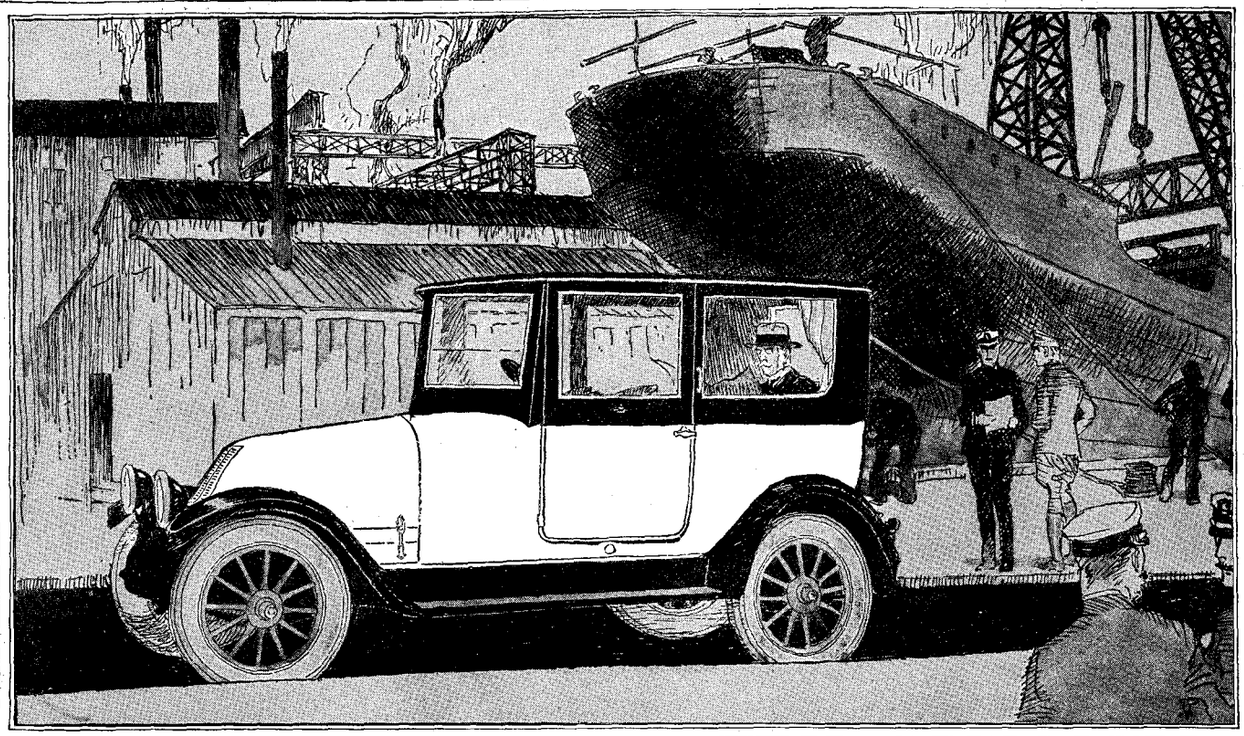

THE FRANKLIN CAR

And the Present-Day Standard of Motor Car Service

Frequently special conditions give new significance to old facts. And *now* is the time when conditions give added importance to the long established economy facts of the Franklin Car—a steady day-by-day delivery of

20 miles to the gallon of gasoline—
instead of the usual 10
10,000 miles to the set of tires—
instead of the usual 5,000

For when the Nation is geared to tremendous effort, the aid of an efficient automobile can do much to bring about the vitally necessary economy of gasoline and tires.

The simple Franklin facts speak for themselves.

If all cars were as efficient as the Franklin, on the basis of its daily performance, the automobile owners of the country would save this year 400,000,000 gallons of gasoline and would cut their tire bills $192,000,000.

For sixteen years the Franklin Car has delivered an economy consistently ahead of the times. Besides this performance in the hands of owners, it has won every prominent official economy test ever held.

Moreover, the Franklin depreciates 50% slower than the average car—an important fact today when conditions demand that motor cars give longer service than ever before.

Its ability to render this remarkable economy and long life is due to engineering principles involving the simplicity of Direct Air Cooling, Light Weight and Resilient Construction, as opposed to water cooling, heavy weight and rigid construction.

The Franklin Car delivers a war-time motoring service simply because the Franklin Company has held true to the principle that the main object in owning an automobile is transportation, with the greatest comfort, safety and reliability—at the least expense.

FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Orders for Franklin Cars for post-war delivery will be filled in the order of their receipt by our dealers.

"You can tell a real patriot by the way he works—Full-time work by both employers and wage earners will win the war."—W. B. Wilson, U. S. Secretary of Labor.

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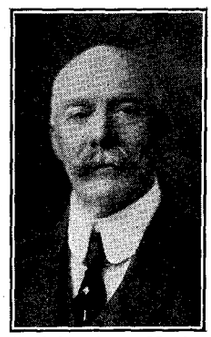
How to Get What You Want

A Remarkable System of Personal Efficiency

Taught by Dr. Orison Swett Marden, the world's greatest inspirational writer, who has helped thousands of discouraged men and women to brilliant success

NO matter what you want—whether it be wealth, power, position, fame, health, friendship, or any kind of material success—it is no longer necessary for you to grope for it blindly, uncertainly, wasting your energy and brain power in an unequal struggle against circumstance and environment.



Dr. Orison Swett Marden

There is a sure and certain way of reaching your goal, of attaining your desires, of realizing your ambitions. There has been worked out for your guidance a definite plan of action which if followed intelligently will put you on the road to assured success. So clear, so simple, so explicit are the instructions that anyone can grasp their meaning quickly and put them into practice. A single hour devoted to their study may change the course of your whole life. Many a man who had thought himself possessed of only moderate ability—yes, many a self-confessed failure—has suddenly found himself a new man mentally and spiritually, with a wonderful new power of accomplishment, new courage, new ambition and new opportunities for success, simply by following the suggestions given him by Dr. Orison Swett Marden.

What Great Men Say About Dr. Marden's Teachings

THEODORE ROOSEVELT says: "I am so deeply touched and pleased with your editorial in 'Success' that I must write and tell you so."

CHARLES M. SCHWAB says: "Dr. Marden's writings have had much to do with my success."

JOHN WANAMAKER says: "I would, if it had been necessary, have been willing to have gone without at least one meal a day to buy one of the Marden books."

LORD NORTHCLIFFE says: "I believe Dr. Marden's writings will be of immense assistance to all young men."

JUDGE BEN B. LINDSEY says: "Dr. Marden is one of the wonders of our time. I personally feel under a debt of obligation to him for his marvelous inspiration and help."

When such men as these, and a host of others too numerous to mention, have felt so strongly the debt of gratitude they owe this man that they have not hesitated to acknowledge it in writing, surely you also can be helped to develop your latent powers, to fill a larger place in the world, to make a *new success* of your life.

There is nothing mysterious or difficult about Dr. Marden's teachings. They are clear, direct, personal. You will recognize their truth and their value to you as soon as you read them. And that they may have wide distribution throughout the world they have been put into a book called "HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT" (instead of into an expensive mail-order course costing from $20 to $50) so that they are within easy reach of everyone who reads this announcement. And then there is THE NEW SUCCESS—MARDEN'S MAGAZINE, which every ambitious man and woman should read in connection with the book, as it is brim-full of the success idea and carries Dr. Marden's inspiring message to thousands every month. By special arrangement both the book and an eight months' trial subscription to the magazine can now be secured for only $2. Nor is it necessary that you risk a single penny to secure them, as Dr. Marden has stipulated that his book and magazine shall be sent on five days' free examination to every reader of The Outlook who asks for them.

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All you need to do to secure Dr. Marden's help is to fill out and mail the coupon below and you will receive immediately "HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT," a book of 350 pages handsomely bound in cloth, and also the current number of THE NEW SUCCESS—MARDEN'S MAGAZINE, the most helpful magazine in America. Keep the book for 5 days, read it and re-read it, and if you are fully satisfied remit only $2, which will pay in full for the book and an eight months' subscription to THE NEW SUCCESS. If for any reason you should not be fully satisfied, just remail the book within five days and you will owe nothing. Surely you owe it to yourself, to your family, to your friends to take advantage of this offer which may open the door for you to wonderful new success. So mail the coupon NOW, thus making sure of getting your copy of the book before this remarkable offer is withdrawn.

Free Examination Coupon

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Please send me "HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT" and enter my name for an eight months' subscription to THE NEW SUCCESS. I will either remail the book within 5 days after its receipt or send you $2.

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Outlook 10-23-18

THE NEW BOOKS

This Department will include descriptive notes, with or without brief comments, about books received by The Outlook. Many of the important books will have more extended and critical treatment later

FICTION

Blue Germ (The). By Martin Swayne. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.50.

A sensational story based on the curious complications that follow the discovery of a germ which banishes old age and disease.

Daughter of Jehu (A). By Laura E. Richards. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.50.

A cheerful, wholesome story of a spirited girl who drives like Jehu, is the petted friend of the delightful people of an old-fashioned village, and whose romance is happily rounded out.

Golden Bough (The). By George Gibbs. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. $1.50.

As a story of plot and exciting incident this romance assuredly holds the reader's attention. It tells of a world-wide secret society which is to bring about in all countries democratic rule and the rights of the poor. The origin of the society goes back to ancient Roman days and to the grove of Nemi, the vagabond king of which might be succeeded at any minute by any other vagabond who managed to kill him. This legend was lately made use of also in Mr. Edward Lucas White's "The Unwilling Vestal." In Mr. Gibbs's story a young American who has escaped from a German prison camp accidentally fulfills the conditions and becomes head of the society. A fund of twenty-five million francs buried under the sacred tree is stolen by traitors, and changes hands with marvelous rapidity, barely escaping the clutches of Germans. Not as a piece of literature by any means, but as a thrilling tale, this book is easy reading.

Jamesie. By Ethel Sidgwick. Small, Maynard & Co., Boston. $1.50.

Miss Sidgwick is a good social observer and a thoughtful interpreter of outside influences—in this case the war, the Irish question, and caste prejudices—on individual character. But the average reader may rebel at having to disentangle events and relationships from a maze of letters written by a score of people from Duke to lady's maid. Jamesie, when you do get hold of him, is lovable and interesting.

BIOGRAPHY

Jefferson Davis. By Armistead C. Gordon. (Figures from American History.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

Written frankly from the Southern point of view, this book, by its reasonable spirit, allays rather than stirs up the rancor that is sometimes roused by discussion of Davis and his part in our history. Northern readers will disagree with many of the author's judgments, but will nevertheless find the book stimulating reading.

Thomas Jefferson. By David Saville Muzzey, Ph.D. (Figures from American History.) Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. $1.50.

This biography will find its place as a brief, lucid, impartial résumé of the career of Jefferson. The author combines enthusiasm for the merits of his subject, without which a good biography cannot be written, with a keenly critical judgment of Jefferson's limitations.

Yesterdays in a Busy Life. By Candace Wheeler. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York. $3.

People who know Mrs. Wheeler will of course want to read these reminiscences; and those who do not know her will be charmed by the simple, personal story that

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The New Books (Continued)

she tells in this book, with its background of fine Americanism and its profusion of friendly anecdotes about celebrities whom the author has met.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

Genseric: King of the Vandals and First Prussian Kaiser. By Poultney Bigelow, M.A., F.R.G.S. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $1.50.

In the fifth century predatory bands of barbaric tribes roamed over Central Europe, ravaging and destroying wherever they went. The Huns, who came from Asia, are supposed by some scholars to be of Tartar origin. The Vandals, who are believed to have had their origin in Russia in the fifth century, were occupying northeastern Germany. There is good reason to believe that they were the ancestors of the Prussians, or at least that the Prussian people have a considerable amount of Vandal blood in their veins. About the beginning of the fifth century some fifty thousand Vandals, under the leadership of Genseric, sometimes called Gaiseric, made their way into Spain, crossed over into Africa, and conquered its northern shore, laying siege to and acquiring the city of Carthage. Subsequently from Carthage they invaded Italy and sacked the city of Rome.

From about the year 427 A.D. to the year 477 A.D. Genseric with his hardy and efficient troops of Vandals—or shall we call them Prussian soldiers?—ruled northern Africa. It is the story of Genseric's capture of and rule over this portion of the Roman Empire that Poultney Bigelow tells, tracing with much literary skill the parallel between Kaiser Genseric and Kaiser Wilhelm II, between the Vandal of the fifth century and the Prussian of the twentieth century, between the colonial policies and the colonial methods of the two conquering hosts, between the treatment to which they respectively subjected Africa in the fifth century and Belgium in the twentieth century. The story is interesting and graphically told. It is also suggestive, and it is not encouraging to those who are hoping for a negotiated peace with the modern Vandals and for their conversion from the barbarism which has remained in their blood for fifteen centuries to the civilization of modern Christendom.

WAR BOOKS

Red Heart of Russia (The). By Bessie Beatty. Illustrated. The Century Company, New York. $2.

An animated account of the experiences of a young American newspaper woman in Russia during revolution and counter-revolution. It was her lot to see the arrest of the members of Kerensky's Government and to interview one of the Czar's deposed Ministers in the Peter and Paul Prison.

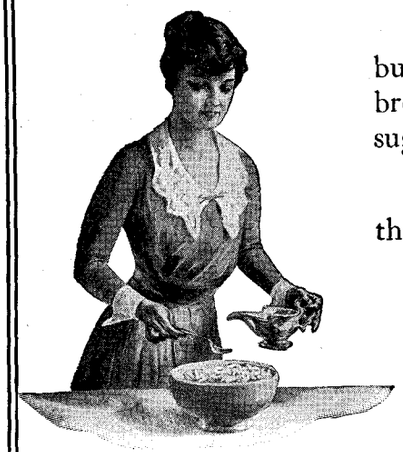
Stakes of the War. Summary of the Various Problems, Claims, and Interests of the Nations at the Peace Table. By Lothrop Stoddard, A.M., Ph.D., and Glenn Frank, B.A. Illustrated with Maps. The Century Company, New York. $2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS

Why Prohibition? By Charles Stelzle. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $1.50.

Suppose National prohibition were to come to-morrow. How would we raise money now secured by the internal revenue tax on liquor? What would happen to the farmer? What would happen to the wage-earners who would be compelled to learn new trades? And what would be the attitude of trade-unionists? These and other questions suggest themselves increasingly in view of present legislation. Mr. Stelzle's book is a well-informed answer.

Try Butter on Puffed Rice



Many homes serve melted butter with Puffed Grains at breakfast. That in place of sugar and cream.

Some add a little butter first, then milk or cream. No sugar.

That's a good way to save sugar. And few confections are more enticing than these toasted bubbles buttered.

So for hungry children after school. They eat them like peanuts or popcorn. There was never a tidbit so nut-like and flavory, yet so easy to digest.

Remember that. In Puffed Grains every food cell is exploded. Every atom feeds.

Make Pears Taste Like Shortcake

Mix Puffed Grains with your fruit. Puffed Rice or Corn Puffs is best suited for this purpose.

These airy, flimsy morsels add to fruit what crust adds to a shortcake. But never was a crust so flaky, so flavory.

Fruit without Puffed Grains is like pie without crust. Both stewed fruit and fresh fruit need them. Fruit goes farther this way. It tastes vastly better. And it doesn't require so much sugar.

Scatter Puffed Grains, also, on every dish of ice cream, as a fragile nut-like garnish.

Puffed Rice **Puffed Wheat** **Corn Puffs**

All Bubble Grains

Each 15c Except in Far West

The Quaker Oats Company

Sole Makers

(1994)

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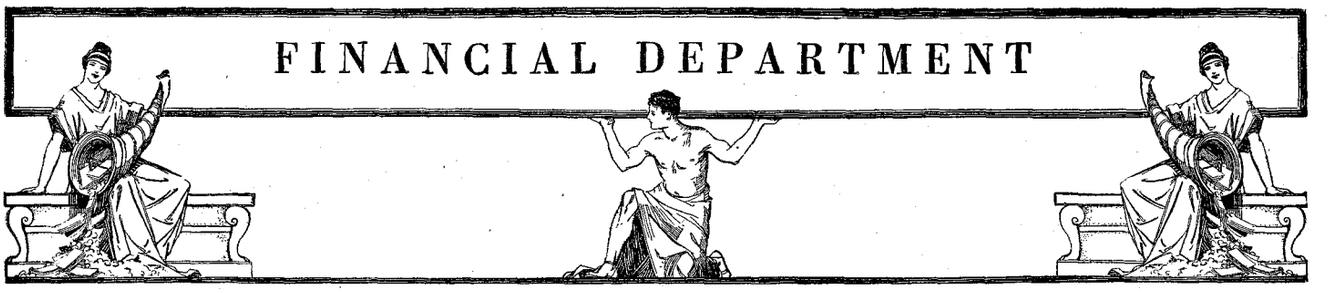

All legitimate questions from Outlook readers about investment securities will be answered either by personal letter or in these pages. The Outlook cannot, of course, undertake to guarantee against loss resulting from any specific investment. Therefore it will not *advise* the purchase of any specific security. But it will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, leaving the responsibility for final decision to the investor. And it will admit to its pages only those financial advertisements which after thorough expert scrutiny are believed to be worthy of confidence. All letters of inquiry regarding investment securities should be addressed to

THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York

The Reason Why

WE often are asked why the first mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan*, are selling on a 6% basis, in spite of the competition of other securities bearing a higher rate of interest.

The answer is very simple: The bonds we offer are selling on a 6% basis *because they are worth it.* Each issue is secured by a first mortgage lien on high grade income-producing property, with an ample margin of security, and is paid off serially, year by year, out of the earnings of the property.

These bonds yield a higher net return than other securities of equal safety. They are safer than other securities yielding 6% or more. This is the reason for the continued popular demand for the first mortgage 6% bonds, safeguarded under the *Straus Plan.*

This demand comes from the great class of investors who require:

Complete and unquestioned safety;
Prompt payment of principal and interest in cash;
Freedom from worry and care;
Absence of market fluctuation in value;
A reasonable rate of interest;
Thorough-going service.

Every investor should post himself on the merits of these sound and popular securities, and on the reasons for the record of this House—36 years without loss to any investor. All this is explained in our booklet, "Safety and 6%." Call or write for this booklet, together with our current investment list. Ask for

Circular No. K-805

S.W.STRAUS & CO.

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NEW YORK 150 Broadway
CHICAGO Straus Building
DETROIT Penobscot Bldg.
MINNEAPOLIS Loeb Arcade Bldg.
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PHILADELPHIA Stock Exchange Bldg.

Thirty-six Years Without Loss to Any Investor

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THE PROBLEM OF A NEW-BORN CONFIDENCE

RECENT advices from abroad speak of a panic on the Berlin Stock Exchange, due to the sudden realization in Germany of the real seriousness of the military and political situation. Less spectacular but more important are signs of a new-born confidence on the London Exchange, with evidences here in the American markets of further buying of British, French, and Russian bonds for foreign and neutral accounts. These tendencies have been evident for several months.

And now, with the German peace proposal comes the speculative attempt in the New York stock market to discount conditions which peace may bring forth. Probably there never was a more difficult speculative problem. Stocks of companies which have been enjoying huge profits have declined. It is impossible to estimate whether the huge inventories which these companies have of necessity accumulated can be liquidated on a profitable basis. Railway stocks have not shown a strong tendency because of the uncertainty surrounding the future of railway properties. Under Government administration earnings statements of railways disclose little or nothing concerning their true earning power. In fact, the statements in many cases simply tell the story of the extent to which traffic is being diverted under unified management.

This attempt to discount the future in the stock market has a deeper significance than the mere effort on the part of the individuals engaged to profit for themselves. There are involved considerations affecting the prosperity of every American citizen, investor or otherwise. These considerations look forward into many problems, some of which may be briefly suggested.

1. Assuming the continuance of our prosperity for a reasonable period after the war, based on the necessity for reconstruction abroad and rehabilitation of railway, industrial, and public utility plants at home, into what channels will the enormous productive capacity of the United States be directed after the war? What shall we do with a surplus of manufactures which we ourselves will not be able to consume?

2. If we are to offer that surplus to the markets of the world in competition with our own allies, shall we be able to make that surplus effective? In other words, will the cost of materials, power, and labor enable us to engage in that competition? This question assumes that we shall be able to operate our own merchant marine in competition with the shipping industries of other nations.

3. Are we as investors, now some twenty million strong, prepared to look at our position in the world's affairs as an international position reached through our participation in international trade and finance, and to be maintained only through continued participation therein? Are we as investors prepared to think in these foreign terms, to invest in foreign securities—in other words, to extend long-term credits to Argentina, China, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Italy, Norway, Spain, Russia; to extend credits to these nations as nations, to their separate municipalities, and to our own private enterprises projected for the purpose of developing their resources?

England adopted this international position immediately after the Napoleonic wars, Germany after the Franco-Prussian war. Both found outlets for their extended commercial activities by supporting aggressive business and trade measures with broad international financial policies.

Finance and business in the United States have had but little experience in international matters, and our best men are, in a sense, at a disadvantage as compared with European bankers. We have the gold and a surplus of productive capacity, while they, with their larger obligations incurred during he war, must in a measure get that which we have.

To make an estimate of the conditions which may develop would require at the present moment an intelligent consideration of actual figures of the industrial resources of the European Powers, and of their immediate requirements at home. Events have followed upon one another too rapidly during the past four years to make any such estimate possible. There are in this country very few men who could interpret figures if they were available. There are many intangible factors. To offset the burdens of the war the world has made tremendous advances in the use of credit, has developed by scientific achievement instruments by which new economies will be effected and production intensified to a degree which should surpass the stimulus which steam power gave to the nineteenth century. One need only reflect upon the development of the airplane, the motor tractor, chemistry, the wireless, and electrical engineering to realize the significance of the new agencies at the disposal of a liberated world. One need only reflect upon the outlook which the war has opened up to realize what impetus has been given to the material demands of those millions of men who will return to every quarter of the globe within the next few years.

We Americans must of necessity quicken our perceptions of these great political and economic changes, under penalty of losing the opportunities which the twentieth-century crusade has by chance placed before us as the instruments of a higher good.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q. What do you think will be the result as to value of the standard railway stocks if after the war the Government should buy the roads? Would you advise the buying or selling of New York Central, Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé common, and Southern Pacific at present prices?

A. If after the war the Government should buy the railways, it is reasonable to suppose that the stockholders will then be able to exchange their holdings for approximately their intrinsic value in Government or semi-Government bonds.

The Outlook's financial department is primarily interested in the higher grades of investment buying, and even in that field is loth to advise definitely the purchase or sale of any particular security.

In our opinion, the standard railway stocks, as a class, in view of past performances, earning power, and equity, appear to be cheap at present prices.

Q. Having seen frequent references to the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company "prior lien 4s," "adjustment 6s," and "income 6s," I shall be glad to have you explain to me the difference between these issues.

Which do you consider the best investment at present prices, the St. Louis-San Francisco adjustment 6s, the Chicago and Great Western first 4s, or the Hudson and Manhattan 5s?

A. St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company prior lien 4s, adjustment 6s, and income 6s, from an investment standpoint,

ESTABLISHED 1865

7% to 8%

Buy Now for January Delivery

A choice variety of investments in $100, $500 and $1,000 denominations, secured by essential industries, are available at this time. They were withheld from market during the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

You can take advantage of the present high rate market and make reservations of these unusually attractive investments now. Delivery and payment may be made any time up to and including the first of January.

Ask for Circular No. 1016 Z

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1865)

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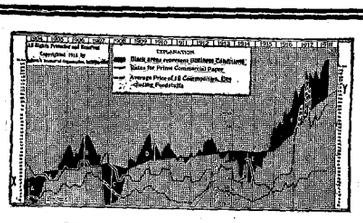
FIRST FARM MORTGAGES

SENSIBLE, SOUND SECURITY

No surer, safer form of security exists than the wealth-producing farm lands of the Middle West. Our Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Bonds offer a real opportunity to save by serving. Send for Pamphlet "S" and current offerings. Amounts to suit.

E. J. Lander & Co., Grand Forks, N. D.

Capital and Surplus $500,000



Conserve Help

Many business concerns have lost a large number of their employees thru the war. Doubtless you have. You may release more and at the same time perform a patriotic duty by using a central organization that will supply you with complete dependable information in practically every line of business.

Babson's Reports will take the place of all such employees that you release, either voluntarily or otherwise. Write us about your business and let us tell you what we have for your line.

Avoid worry. Cease depending on rumors or luck. Recognize that all action is followed by equal reaction. Work with a definite policy based on fundamental statistics.

When you write, address Dept. O-9 of

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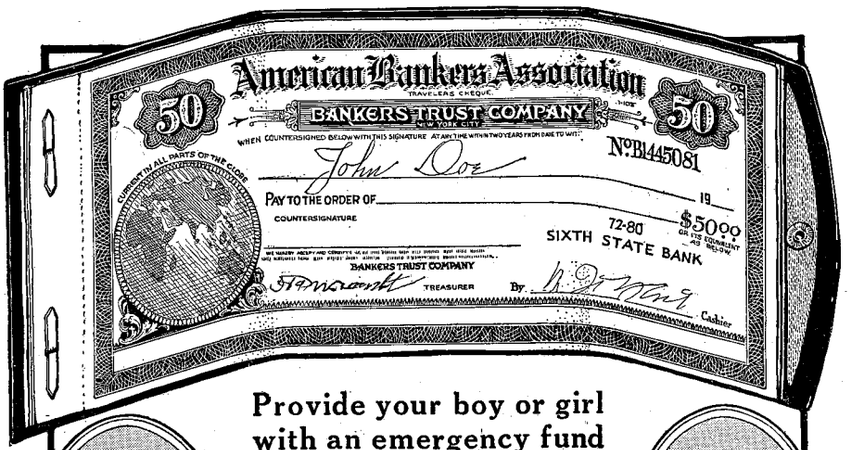

Provide your boy or girl with an emergency fund

The men and women who are going overseas on the Great Crusade deserve every possible provision for their welfare. Would it not add to their comfort and feeling of security to have a little sum in safe and convenient form for use in an emergency? Would it not add to your peace of mind to supply them with such a fund?

"A. B. A." American Bankers Association Cheques

are the safest, handiest "travel and emergency money." They can be used only after the rightful owner has countersigned them, and they are accepted like cash in all countries of the Allies and neutrals to pay for goods and services. They are of convenient denominations and are issued in a neat, handy pocket case. Before your boy or girl sails take him or her to any bank and obtain an assortment of $10, $20, $50 and $100 Cheques. The holder must sign the Cheques and should be present when they are purchased. If your bank is not prepared to sell you "A. B. A." Cheques, apply to

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WHY Big Insurance Companies Invest in FARM MORTGAGES

Business necessities and safeguarding laws impose a double obligation on insurance company investments. That Iowa First Farm Mortgages and Bonds are considered desirable by them proves the Safety and substantial return of this form of investment.

Send for "Iowa Investments"—a booklet giving complete and personally investigated information about Iowa First Farm Mortgages, Iowa First Farm Mortgage Bonds and Tax Free Municipal Bonds.

Partial payment plan for bonds of $50 to $1,000 denominations.

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NOT ONE DOLLAR LOST ON A DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGE IN SIXTY YEARS

No Investor has ever foreclosed a Mortgage, taken a foot of land or lost a dollar on a Danforth Farm Mortgage. For further information regarding our Farm Loans and Bonds write for Booklet and Investors' List No. 58.

A·G·Danforth·&·Co
BANKERS Founded A.D. 1858
WASHINGTON - ILLINOIS

The American farmer must produce the food with which the war will be won. When you invest in

STRAUS FARM MORTGAGES

your money is financing the farmer for improvements that will increase efficiency and food production. Safety is assured by exceptional security—improved, productive farms in only best sections of three of the richest agricultural states—Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; by legal guarantee of principal and interest at 6%; and by record of nearly sixty years without loss.

Write for Special Bulletin and Booklet O-10.

THE STRAUS BROTHERS COMPANY
Established 1860.—Capital and Surplus $3,000,000
LIGONIER, INDIANA

In Straus Farm Mortgages you have a safe investment with satisfactory income, and your money will do a truly patriotic service

Questions and Answers (Continued)

should be rated in the order given from highest to lowest. The prior lien 4s and 5s are a first lien on all property of the company, subject only to St. Louis and San Francisco general mortgage 5s and 6s, and are further secured by lease of Kansas City, Fort Scott, and Memphis property and by deposit of securities owned. The adjustment 6s and income 6s are each secured by direct lien on the property, but each subject to the previously mentioned issues.

Of the three bonds you mention, St. Louis-San Francisco adjustment 6s, Chicago and Great Western first 4s, and Hudson and Manhattan adjustment 5s, we would prefer those of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad Company; this although they occupy a position half-way between sound investments and speculations. They are well secured, but are of a class whose market value is directly responsive to the fluctuations in earnings.

Q. Can you tell me whether or not the exemption from tax on income from $45,000 par value of the Second and Third Liberty Loans and the issues converted into same, which comes to the holder of $30,000 par value of the Fourth Loan, is in addition to the old exemption privilege on the income from $5,000 par value of the Second and Third Loans? In other words, can I hold $50,000 par value of the Second and Third Loans and $30,000 of the Fourth Loan and be exempt from normal income tax and surtax, or is it only $45,000 of the former loans?

A. You may hold $50,000 of the old bonds and $30,000 of the new ones and be exempt from income taxes, provided the Fourth Loan bonds were originally subscribed for and have been continuously owned by you up to the date of the tax return. In fact, this is not the limit of income tax exemption procurable by individuals by the purchase of Liberty Bonds. As pointed out in a circular recently issued by one of the larger Government bond houses of New York, the possible limit exclusive of holdings of 3½s may consist of an aggregate holding of—

$5,000	bonds of the First 4s and 4¼s (issue of May 9 and issue of October 24), Second 4s and 4¼s, Third 4¼s, Fourth 4¼s, Certificates of Indebtedness, War Savings and Thrift Stamps, plus
30,000	bonds of the First 4¼s (issue of October 24), plus
30,000	bonds of the Fourth 4¼s, plus
45,000	bonds of the First 4s and 4¼ (issue of May 9), Second 4s and 4¼s, and Third 4¼s
$110,000	total

Q. Are the City of Paris bonds payable in dollars or francs?

A. We presume that you refer to those bonds of the city of Paris which were brought out in this country since the beginning of the present war. These are dollar bonds payable in gold in the United States, or, at the option of the holder, in francs at the fixed rate of exchange of 5.50 francs to the dollar, if notice of his intention is given thirty days prior to maturity.

In connection with this provision for optional collection in francs, it may be noted that this feature amounts to a call on French exchange for the life of the bond at the rate of 5.50 francs. The more francs it takes to make a dollar, the less each franc is worth in terms of dollars. Thus a franc at a rate of 5.50 per dollar would be about 8 per cent below the mint parity of 5.18⅛ francs per dollar, at or near which figure exchange ruled prior to the disorganization of foreign markets brought about by the war. Assuming its collection in francs at maturity at the rate of 5.18⅛, the value of a $1,000 note would be $1,061.52.

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The Outlook Readers' Reference Collection of Large Scale War Maps

In Atlas Form, 16 Pages, 13½ x 21 Inches. 12 Maps, Printed in 6 Colors

THE WESTERN FRONT

A complete and comprehensive series of colored maps showing the entire area of the western battle-front in France drawn on a large scale—five miles to the inch—with red lines indicating the position of the Allied armies at the time of going to press (October 3, 1918) and other red lines indicating the farthest advance of the Germans, each in a distinctive character. The large scale on which each map is drawn has made it possible to print the name of every town and village in clear, legible type so that it can be read with the utmost ease.

The maps show every town, village, hamlet, naval arsenal, fort, redoubt, battery, aircraft depot, fortified town, mountain pass, wireless station, railway, and canal. Altitudes are given at frequent intervals, being indicated by the popular layer system of coloring. This method, which has been universally approved, consists of showing the elevations in twelve different colors and tints. For instance, deep brown indicates 1,100 to 1,200 meters (3,609–3,937 feet), while a lighter brown indicates 1,000 to 1,100 meters (3,281–3,609).

Surface configuration is largely the key to events in the theaters of war. Rivers, mountains, and forests are the natural strategic barriers. Mountain passes with their highways and railways are the natural gateways. Only maps which show these clearly can give you a correct idea of the relative value of a gain or loss of territory. The official American and Foreign Government maps form the bases on which these maps were made. Every contour and location represents the work of Government surveyors and cartographers. Accuracy, therefore, is assured, and thoroughness of detail is guaranteed by observations and tests.

OTHER MAPS IN THE OUTLOOK ATLAS

In addition to the large-scale maps of the western battle-front above described, which are printed in three sections, each section occupying a double page, are the following:

ARMY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES

On the front cover of the Atlas is a map of the United States showing the locations of camps and cantonments, officers' training camps, aviation fields, Army schools, etc.—also the flags of the Allied nations in color.

GENERAL MAP OF THE WESTERN FRONT

Two pages are occupied by a war map of the western front, which is a complete one-sheet map of this area. It is made on a scale of 10 miles to the inch and extends west to Ashford, England, north to Antwerp, Belgium, east to Frankfort, Germany, and south to Orleans, France.

MAP OF THE ITALIAN FRONT

This double-page map is engraved on a scale of 10 miles to the inch. It is exceedingly complete and is invaluable in following the news from this region. It extends north to the German boundary, east beyond Laibach, south to Bologna, west to Milan.

MAP OF NORTHWESTERN RUSSIA

This is an entirely new map of that part of Russia in Europe now figuring in the public prints. It includes the towns that have sprung into prominence during the present war and since the Allied intervention. All the railways, including the one recently built to Alexandrovsk, on the Arctic Ocean, are shown on this map. Canals, forts, and other important details are given, while racial divisions are indicated in red. The detail of the northern sector now occupied by the Allies is particularly complete.

NEW MAP OF THE WORLD

On this map the colonial possessions of each country are shown in the same color as the mother countries. Steamship lines with distances via the Panama Canal are given in blue, and other routes in red, so that the comparisons may be easily made. Principal through railways, wireless telegraph stations, and submarine cables are also indicated.

MAP OF NORTHERN ASIA, EMBRACING SIBERIA, MONGOLIA, AND JAPAN

This map clearly shows the route of the Trans-Siberian Railway, the main highway between Japan and Russia, connecting Vladivostok, Harbin, and Petrograd. All stations along this important line as well as in other regions are given in great detail. All former Russian possessions in Asia are also included in detail.

MAP OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN EUROPE

This map shows political boundaries in separate colors and is valuable in showing the relations of the several fronts to each other and to the neutral countries. All railways, canals, and principal cities and towns are shown.

MAP OF ASIA MINOR

This map shows the Mesopotamian, Syrian, and Caucasian fronts, with the completed and projected portions of the Pan-German "Berlin to Bagdad" railway.

THE OUTLOOK'S SPECIAL OFFER

We want every reader of The Outlook to have this collection of maps as a part of The Outlook, for it will be of the greatest assistance to every reader in interpreting the daily events of the great war. When you read the weekly narrative of war events in The Outlook, you will understand that narrative better with these maps at your hand for reference. *And if a peace conference comes, these maps will be invaluable in tracing the boundaries of the territories in dispute.* This atlas is, in fact, a permanent supplement to each issue of The Outlook, and we have been able to make the price so low that every subscriber may have it in his possession as a part of The Outlook.

Fill out the accompanying order form and return to us at once with remittance of $4.50; we will extend your subscription for one year, whatever the present date of expiration may now be, and this valuable collection of war maps will be sent to you immediately, carefully protected from damage in transit, all charges prepaid. This offer also applies to a new subscription, but does not apply in the case of subscriptions sent through agents. The price of the war maps alone is $1.50.

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It's a *highly refined light oil*—exactly the kind recommended by magneto manufacturers, repair men and your instruction book. 3-in-One is light enough to lubricate just right. Viscous enough to stay in the bearings. Never gums or dries out. Never heats up, smokes or burns at highest speed. Won't freeze.

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Stop Spring Squeaks by squirting 3-in-One along the edges and on the ends of your springs. Penetrates at once, finds the squeak and kills it. Sold at all stores in 50c, 25c and 15c bottles; also in Handy Oil Cans, 25c.

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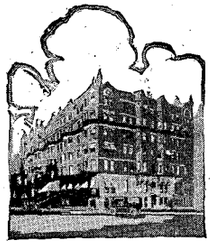
THE LENOX *and* THE BRUNSWICK



A Richer luxury, a greater comfort has been added to the quiet stately dignity of this charming hostelry through remodelling and new furnishings of rare beauty.

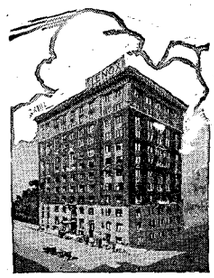
The Brunswick

In Copley Square, Boston

Two Boston Hotels ruled by a single thought SERVICE

L. C. PRIOR, *President*

COMBINING the convenience of nearness to the best shops, the theatre and the train is found that correctness in appointment and service that makes dining here a real joy.



The Lenox

In fashionable Back Bay, Boston

BY THE WAY

Michael, who was once The Outlook's "printer's devil" (he signs himself thus, for old time's sake), writes a letter from the front to his old friends in the composing-room. He says: "We boys have been put into action at last. Believe me, the boys showed themselves up fine in their first conflict with the Boche. I wish you could have seen us go over the top, obtaining our objective and driving them back. We had to laugh when the English Tommies relieved us for a rest, so they could take up the advance. For we learned that we had driven the Boches so far that the Tommies had a hard time finding them! But thank my stars I came out pretty safe myself and am back in a rest camp for a while. Hope to hear from you soon, as us fellows die for mail from the States." We are proud that Michael's hands, which were once black with printer's ink, are now black with powder used in putting the Boche where he belongs—either in this world or the next.

Parents who despair of their children may find consolation in this story about Liebig, the famous chemist, from Professor Swift's "Psychology and the Day's Work:" On one occasion when the school director visited young Liebig's class and heard his wretched recitation, he told him that he was the plague of his teacher and the sorrow of his parents. What could he ever do? The boy replied that he was going to be a chemist. The director laughed uproariously. The boy's father finally withdrew him from school because he could not keep up with his class. In his mature years Liebig said that the cause of his inability to do the class work was that his auditory memory was weak—he could retain little or nothing that he *heard*.

In reminiscences of Lafcadio Hearn by his wife, a Japanese, the following things that were disliked by the erratic genius are enumerated: "He disliked liars, abuse of the weak, Prince Albert coats, white shirts, the city of New York, and many other things." He was fond of the sea and of swimming, of "lonely cemeteries," of ghost stories, of Martinique, and of such mundane things as beefsteak and plum pudding.

A correspondent of "Collier's" who was under shell fire on Hill 212 in the battle of the Ourcq says: "I think it was the ninth or tenth shell that for the fraction of an instant fully convinced me that I was through. The explosion turned me quite over where I lay flat, all huddled up. . . . At the end of forty-five or fifty minutes the captain decided that we might duck, one at a time. We rolled out of the shell-hole on all fours for an old wall a hundred yards away. I don't know what the all-fours record for a hundred yards is, but I think I hold it."

"Household assistants" is a new term for the tabooed word "servant" or its successor "domestic helper." It appears in the New York "Times" in the following advertisement, which also, it will be noticed, introduces the eight-hour day into household service:

Household assistants (two) wanted in private family; eight hours daily; six days weekly; one from 8 to 5; another from 11 to 8; all off for lunch; no meals; sleep home; wages $10. Apply ——, etc.

Discussing the use of the camel in army work, Mr. Albert Kinross says in the "Atlantic Monthly:" "I have never met any one who liked a camel. The camel will go on till, literally, he drops dead—that is

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By the Way (Continued)

the best thing that can be said about him. Socially he is an ill-conditioned churl, and treacherous into the bargain. A mule will save up an honest grudge for months, and then take it out of you with a well-planted kick; but a camel will go for you simply because he feels like it. They think nothing of picking you up with their teeth and shaking the sand out of you."

A book whose edges have never been trimmed, the New York "Sun" says, is "uncut." Collectors know that books in that state are likely to be more perfect than if they had been tampered with by binder or previous owner, and value them accordingly. "Rare books," the "Sun" continues, "are in the nature of museum pieces, to be treasured and kept in the same condition as when bought. Many collectors own as many as three copies of the same work; one to treasure, another to read, the third to lend to a circle of friends."

The Prince of Monaco has offered his entire principality for the use of American soldiers on leave. The principality is famed both as a health and scenic resort and as the greatest gambling center in the world. The gambling casino at Monte Carlo is not open, however, to the soldiers of any nation, and this rule would not be changed. The Americans could see the great gaming room outside of business hours, and at other times luxuriate in the fine hotels and the beautiful scenery of this famous peninsula.

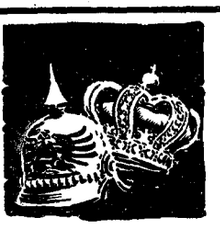
Apropos of a paragraph in this column about the "only high school to graduate triplets," a subscriber writes: "In Walla Walla, Washington, there are three triplet boys past eighteen years of age who are entering their sophomore year of college. They are sons of Professor Howard Brode, of Whitman College of that city. Their names suggest Scotch descent, as they are Robert, Wallace, and Malcolm Brode. All are tall, handsome boys of exceptional mentality."

Among little humors of the dictionaries this from the "Century Dictionary of Names" perhaps deserves a place:

Dunmow Flitch, The.—A flitch of bacon awarded to any married pair who could take oath at the end of the first year of their married life that there had not only been no jar or quarrel, but that neither had ever wished the knot untied. The custom was originated in Great Dunmow, England, by Robert Fitzwalter, in 1244. The flitch of bacon has been claimed as late as 1876.

Railway and Pullman tickets will be sold in a single transaction at ticket offices, according to plans worked out by the Railroad Administration to be put into effect about November 1. Under the present arrangement the passenger frequently stands in line three times; once to ascertain whether Pullman accommodations are available, before buying his ticket, again to purchase the railway ticket, and finally to purchase the Pullman ticket.

Henry Ford, who revolutionized automobile construction, wants to revolutionize railway car construction. He criticises present-day rolling stock, as quoted in "Engineering and Contracting:" "Passenger trains weigh fifty to one hundred and fifty times as much as the passengers in them. Four-fifths of a railway's work to-day is hauling the dead-weight of its own wastefully heavy engines and cars." The editor of "Engineering" comments: "If given adequate incentive, it is probable that in the next twenty years there will be little left of our present railways save their rights of way and station grounds."



KAISERS and KINGS

—used to tempt Americans abroad to the famous cures of Europe. But—*never again!* Americans KNOW *now* that American "cures" for American ills, and especially for that fine, high-tensioned American heart, are not only just as good but *better for Americans.*

and, in this connection—

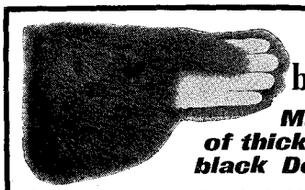
THE GLEN SPRINGS

The Pioneer American "Cure" For Heart Disorders

Its waters and expert treatments offer all the medicinal and curative advantages of the Spas abroad. Its "Cure" will rest and *build up* and make new your "Human Machine."

WATKINS GLEN NEW YORK

Wm. E. Leffingwell, *Pres.*



$7.00 by mail,

Made out of thick furred black Dog Skin

Above carries linings of little lamb skins. Price with mohair fleece linings $6.50. For comfort, appearance and durability you cannot find their equal for the price. Our illustrated catalog gives measure directions and a whole lot of other information about custom tanning of hides and skins with hair or fur on; coat, robe and rug making; taxidermy and head mounting; also prices of fur goods and big mounted game heads we sell.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY, ochester, N. Y.

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WILL MEND IT

is made by the RUSSIA CEMENT CO. GLOUCESTER, MASS. *who also make and guarantee*

SIGNET THE PERMANENT INK

DEAF?

Let Me Show You That You Can Hear!

Don't say that it cannot be done—Had Mr. Bell said that, there would have been no telephones. I have shown over 325,000 deaf persons that they can hear distinctly and have thousands of grateful letters from them, mainly because I said to them what I now say to you—"My company does not want a cent from you until you *know* that the Acousticon will make you hear." Just send a line and say "I am hard of hearing and will try the Acousticon." We will immediately send you, charges paid, the new and inconspicuous

1918 Acousticon

For 10 Days' Free Trial DICTOGRAPH PRODUCT **No Deposit No Expense**

After you have given it any test that you choose, it is entirely for you to say whether you will keep or return it—at least you will know whether you are among the hundreds of thousands of fortunate ones to whom it does restore normal hearing. And it will have cost you nothing to try—not a cent. Since the perfecting of our new 1918 Acousticon—it is smaller, better, and just as strong as ever.

The ACOUSTICON has improvements and patented features which cannot be duplicated. So no matter what you have tried in the past, send for free trial of the ACOUSTICON today and convince yourself—you alone to decide. Address me personally if you prefer. K. M. TURNER, President.

GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO., 1303 Candler Bldg., New York
Canadian Office, 621 New Birks Bldg., Montreal

This FREE Shoe Book

is crowded with photographs and descriptions of **Ezwear** shoes for Men, Women and Children. Ezwear shoes are **sent postpaid, guaranteed** to combine comfort, style and quality, **to fit** perfectly or **money back. Amazingly low prices.** *Send for your copy today.*

The F.E. Simon Shoe 1589 BROADWAY BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Women's Complexions and Moma Bona

REAL skin beauty is a God-given quality possessed by about six women out of every hundred.

To secure it the other ninety-four need human assistance — which should be of a character to improve the skin and clear the complexion, not merely to cover up blemishes.

"MOMA BONA"

are Japanese words meaning Peach Blossom; an appropriate name for the toilet preparations made by myself from Japanese formulas used by famous beauties of the Butterfly Land

Moma Bona cremes, lotions and powders are absolutely pure, and will give the ninety-four per cent of women the kind of help they need to *healthfully* develop their charm of face and complexion. All described in a little booklet I will send if requested.

Creme de Nuit is a wonderful night creme. Originally made for my private use, it appeals to patrons of my New York Salon, to the exclusion of all other similar cremes.

$1.25 a Jar

Whatever your face trouble write to me about it. Undoubtedly I can help you. Do it *today.*

OTELIA WESLEY
507 Fifth Avenue (402) New York

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"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

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Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

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San Ysidro Ranch

Bungalows of various sizes situated on the foothills among orange groves, overlooking the sea. Central dining-room, electric lights, hot and cold water. Six miles from Santa Barbara, two miles from ocean. Booklet. Address Mrs. HARLEIGH JOHNSTON, San Ysidro Ranch, Santa Barbara, California.

CONNECTICUT

Wayside Inn NEW MILFORD Litchfield Co., Conn.

The foothills of the Berkshires. A restful place for tired people. Good food and a comfortable home. 2 hours from New York. $14 a week and up. Booklet A.
Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

FLORIDA

BRETTON INN

Ormond Beach, Fla.

Opens December 4th.

Golf. Good Roads.
Bathing. Orange Groves.
Fuel and Food in Plenty.

JAMES P. VINING, Mgr.

MASSACHUSETTS

If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASS.
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Le Marquis

31st Street & Fifth Avenue
New York

Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.

Room and bath $4.50 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.

Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

The Margaret Louisa
of the Y. W. C. A.
14 East 16th St., New York

A homelike hotel for self-supporting women. Single rooms $1.00 per night. Double rooms (2 beds) $1.40 per night. Restaurant open to all women. Send for circular.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Furnished Bungalows
To Rent for Month or Season

Delightful high, dry climate. Table board if required. GREENACRE, Aiken, S. C.

Hotels and Resorts

WISCONSIN

The Pennoyer *Established 1857*
Kenosha, Wisconsin
Finest Health Resort and Sanitarium on Lake Mich., in 100-acre park. Moderate rates. Booklet

Health Resorts

LINDEN The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well
Doylestown, Pa. An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

Crest View Sanatorium
Greenwich, Ct. First-class in all respects, home comforts. H. M. HITCHCOCK, M.D.

"INTERPINES"

Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium

A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

FOR SALE

A small farm with a 12-room house suitable for boarding-house or two families; running water upstairs and down; good barn and hen house. Half of four acres of crops and farming tools included. Large brook through pasture. Price $2,100.
J. J. CASSIDY, Woodbury, Conn.

FLORIDA

Florida FOR RENT OR SALE. 2 completely furnished cottages. Garage, dock, Indian River frontage, $350–$150 season. Fishing. BLAIR, Cocoa, Fla. Box 32.

Lake Front Orange Groves in bearing, near beautiful **WINTER HAVEN, FLA.** $4,500 to $25,000. E. S. WADSWORTH, Lakeland, Fla.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

FOR SALE

A SUCCESSFUL CAMP FOR BOYS

Beautifully located on well-known New Hampshire lake. Complete equipment. Price moderate. 2,744, Outlook.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

COPLEY CRAFT CHRISTMAS CARDS. Hand-colored, with specially appropriate verses, sent on approval. Consignments for sales. Discounts to those selling among friends. Jessie A. McNicol, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

KNITTERS on infants' bootees, sweaters, blankets. Work sent out of town. The R. R. Barringer Co., 29 E. 31st St., New York City.

HELP WANTED

Business Situations

WANTED—Women between twenty-five and fifty years. Travel and sell business men. Soliciting experience unnecessary and undesired. Attractive personality, polite persistency, pleasantness, and obedience are. Users of liquors, tobacco, or drugs undesired. Drab pessimists will not succeed; sensible optimists will. Permanent salaried position, with free summers and advancement. Address Box 214, Carlisle, Pa.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Young or middle-aged woman as housekeeper, companion, and helper on small attractive Adirondack farm. Lady owner running farm herself. Applicant must be refined, sweet-tempered, and fond of animals. An Englishwoman desirable. State wages. Best references required. Address Pauline Brandreth, Brandreth Lake Farm, Brandreth, N. Y.

WORKING housekeeper in family of two adults and two small children in Washington suburb. Pleasant personality and ordinary knowledge of housework and cooking required. Country training preferred. Carfare paid reasonable distance for promising applicant. Good home for widow or wife of soldier abroad. Room 647, Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Male companion for gentleman recovering from nervous and mental breakdown. Must be refined, athletic, fond of walking, cheerful, steady, willing to travel. Position in many ways exceptional. Hours for study. 6,318, Outlook.

COOK-HOUSEKEEPER. Protestant. Intelligent, healthy, and strong. Good plain cook. For country place, Fairfield, Conn. No objection to mother with well-trained child, preferably between six and twelve. Pleasant home, good wages, steady place for conscientious service. 6,328, Outlook.

SUPERINTENDENTS, secretaries, governesses, matrons, dietitians, mothers' helpers, companions, etc. The Wilton Exchange, Box 270, St. Joseph, Michigan.

MOTHER'S helper and companion. Husband in army. Pleasant home in New England college town. One speaking French preferred. Mrs. W. N. Morse, 28 Northampton Road, Amherst, Mass.

WANTED—Mature woman for governess or mother's helper for girls two and eight. Want French primary instruction, knowledge of physical care. State age, nationality. Best references. 6,333, Outlook.

WOULD some refined woman like to share, without expense, lovely home in New Jersey suburb with lady and aging mother, giving light services as companion and attendant in exchange for board? Servants kept. Many free hours. 6,338, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

GOVERNESSES, matrons, mothers' helpers, cafeteria managers, dietitians. Miss Richards, 537 Howard Building, Providence. Boston, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court, Thursdays, 11 to 1.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools and colleges. Send for bulletin. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N.Y.

YOUNG French governess of experience and highest references wanted in New Haven. 6,332, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

SECRETARIAL, residential or visiting; expert stenographer; special experience. 6,337, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

AMERICAN lady as companion-helper, fond of home duties, experienced in nursing. Capable of taking charge of correspondence. Good needlewoman. Best references. 6,319, Outlook.

RALSTONITE—French lady, widow, 41 years old, member of the Ralston Health Club, 15 years in U. S., wishes to give up business life and devote herself to the making of a home and cook for one or several gentlemen. 6,320, Outlook.

YOUNG English girl as companion or nursery governess. Capable full charge children. References. 6,322, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

EXPERIENCED, educated Protestant woman desires position as superintendent or managing matron of institution or home. Highest references. Address F. A. Watkins, 1611 17th St., Superior, Wis.

CONGREGATIONAL minister and wife would like temporary position as caretakers in home or institution. Best references. 6,334, Outlook.

LADY, a Virginian, wishes position as companion-governess or chaperon in refined Christian home of means, preferably in the South, for the winter. Address K., P. O. Box 117, Eastville, Va.

WANTED—Young woman of character and refinement as mother's helper. Child of two. Oversight of older children. Christian home. Experience not necessary. 6,336, Outlook.

CAPABLE woman, travel South with elderly gentleman not well. 6,339, Outlook.

WOMAN would manage house where servants are kept. Entire charge. 6,340, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED, by teacher of broad experience and training, position as teacher and companion to child needing individual care. Capable of taking entire charge. References. 6,308, Outlook.

BEGINNERS and more advanced pupils for private classes in school work will be accepted by trained lady teacher of high ability and long experience. First-class references. 6,315, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

PATRIOTISM by Lyman Abbott, also 4 verses of America—The Pledge to the Flag—2 verses of The Star-Spangled Banner, all in a little leaflet. Further the cause of Patriotism by distributing in your letters, in pay envelopes, in schools, churches, clubs, and social gatherings. 200 sent prepaid for 30 cents. Arthur M. Morse, Montclair, N. J.

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